

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 142.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

REGIUM DONUM.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the BOARD of CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS in and about the cities of London and Westminster, held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLONFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL, 1848,

The Rev. GEORGE ROSE in the Chair,

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. That, firmly believing in the self-sustaining power of Christianity, and having the settled conviction, that to direct any portion of the public revenue from its own proper channel to the support of any sect or denomination of Christians, is both impolitic and unjust, this Board enters its RENEWED and most solemn protest against the endowment of religion by the State in any form or degree.

2. That, convinced of the pernicious influence of the *Regium Donum* for Ireland, in paralyzing the voluntary efforts of the people to sustain their pastors—as most clearly appears from a recent Parliamentary document, in which it is stated that there are 451 congregations, including 86,150 families, or 432,450 persons, who pay for the support of their ministers the sum of £18,411, being only 41 farthings per annum for each individual—and, moreover, as tending to produce both political subservience and indifference to the progress of truth and freedom in respect to the great question of religious emancipation, this Board earnestly desires, as well on these accounts as on the ground of religious principle, that the grant may be forthwith and for ever discontinued.

3. That, satisfied that the *Regium Donum* for England, though less mischievous in its character, being rather a charity to the distressed than a salary to the minister, is still unsound in principle, and, withal, a stumbling-block in the path of perfect religious freedom, this Board avows its conviction that the grant should, on every principle of sound policy and Scriptural consistency, be no longer paid from the public treasury.

4. That the foregoing resolutions be published in the *Times*, *Patriot*, *Banner*, *Nonconformist*, and *Universe* newspapers; and that a Petition founded thereon be forthwith presented to the House of Commons.

(Signed) ROBERT ASHTON, Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the "BRITISH BANNER" of this day, August 2nd, 1848, contains an important letter relative to the large amount of work done by this Society in the port of London, and many of the Provincial sea-ports of England and Wales; and a caution against counterfeit Societies, and begging impostors travelling the country and imposing on the generosity and Christian benevolence of the public. This Society, really labouring and doing the work of God among sailors, is defrauded annually of a large amount of revenue; and the Directors earnestly request the charitable throughout the country to be on their guard, and make searching inquiry into the claims brought under their notice by these "travelling mendicants."

We beg the friends of justice and benevolence to read the "BRITISH BANNER" of July 26th, and this day, August 2, 1848. British and Foreign Sailors' Society's Offices, 2, Jeffrey-square, St. Mary-axe, London.

COOKSLAND COLONIZATION COMPANY.

Preliminary Ship.

THE Party of Emigrants who have engaged to proceed to Moreton Bay, Cooksland, by this vessel, are hereby informed that the JOHN EDWARDS, a first-class ship of 400 Tons, now lying in the St. Katherine's Dock, has been engaged for their conveyance to their destination. She will leave the Docks on the 24th, and receive the Emigrants on board at Gravesend on the 25th of August, and will proceed to sea immediately thereafter.

As the JOHN EDWARDS will not accommodate so large a number of Emigrants as it was at first supposed might form the first party, it will be absolutely necessary that those who expect to go by her should decide immediately; otherwise they will, in all likelihood, be disappointed, as the number who have applied is much greater than the ship can receive.

The undersigned will complete the arrangements for which he has become personally responsible in connexion with the sailing of this first party of Emigrants; but as the Company has now been virtually formed, and a Provisional Secretary appointed, the undersigned requests that all further applications, either for shares or for passage out, may be addressed to that gentleman, R. MUSCHAT, Esq., 30, Basinghall-street, London. London, July 25, 1848. JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

TO GROCERS AND DRAPERS.

THE Proprietor of a Country BUSINESS in the above line is desirous of disposing of the same. A person of moderate capital and business habits would find this deserving of notice. Every opportunity will be afforded that a correct judgment may be formed of it, and the reasons for disposing of it stated. Apply by letter to A. B., 65, Tothill-street, Westminster.

A Large, Handsome, Superior-built CHAPEL (nearly new) for sale at about half its original cost, situate in one of the best parts of Ramsgate. It is well adapted for its present purpose, or to be converted into any of the popular institutions of the day. For particulars, inquire of Mr. E. RUST, Beulah Chapel, Ramsgate.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!! CHOLERA!!!

LADIES wishing to have their BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., freed from all impurities, as moths, &c., and ward off the coming pestilence, will apply to the Factory, 14, King-street, Holborn, for Lists of Charges, &c. (which are trifling)—1070 Families of the first importance having had one to seventy each purified by this PATENT process; all are recommending it to their friends and the public. Old ones made equal to new. And in good feathers a surplus for pillows, &c., more than repays the purification. Sent home dry, clean, and sweet, fit for use.

CHARLES HERRING, Patentee.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW FOR AUGUST

CONTAINS:—

1. The Punishment of Death.
2. Five Years in Kaffirland.
3. Sabbatic Economics.
4. Lord Hervey's Reign of George II.
5. Davies's Estimate of the Human Mind.
6. The Chevalier Bayard.
7. Stoughton's Sketches of the Puritans.
8. Parliamentary Reform—Re-distribution of the Franchise. &c. &c.

WARD and Co., Paternoster-row.

This day is published, in fep. 8vo, price 2s. cloth,

FOUR LECTURES on the APOCALYPSE, delivered at Bristol in the Spring of 1848. By EDWARD ASH, M.D.

London: HAMILTON and Co., Paternoster-row; C. GILPIN, Bishopsgate-street. Norwich: J. FLETCHER.

Just published, price Threepence,

A LETTER CONDEMNATORY of the CONDUCT of the Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, in excluding the Advertisements of the New Weekly Journal, entitled "The Standard of Freedom," from the "Christian Witness," and the "Christian's Penny Magazine." Addressed particularly to the Congregational Union of England and Wales. By A Member of the Congregational Union.

London: AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

Just published, post 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.,

A GUIDE TO FAMILY DEVOTION, in a Series of Supplications, Prayers, and Thanksgivings. By the Rev. EDMUND BAKER. Second Edition.

London: W. E. PAINTER, "Church and State Gazette" Office, 342, Strand.

HOMOEOPATHY and its PRINCIPLES EXPLAINED, being Four Lectures thereon delivered at Exeter Hall. By JOHN EPPS, M.D. Price 3s.

These Lectures contain an exhibition of the mistaken views on which the old system of medical practice is founded; an explanation of the nature of the homoeopathic principle and of its application to the cure of diseases; a rationale of the infinitesimal doses and a History of the progress of Homoeopathy.

Sold by SHERWOOD and Co., 23, Paternoster-row.

NEW SCHOOL BOOK BY MISS CORNER.

Just published, price 1s. sewed, or 1s. 6d. bound in cloth,

EVERY CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, with Questions to each Chapter. By Miss CORNER, Author of the Histories of France, Germany, Turkey, Italy, Spain and Portugal, England, Scotland, and Ireland; of the Play Grammar, &c. &c.

CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORY OF ROME, from accepted English and Foreign Authorities, as Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, Keightley's Roman History, Smith's and Adams's Greek and Roman Antiquities, Dr. Arnold, Niebuhr, &c. &c. With Questions to each Chapter, and a Map of the Roman Empire. A New Edition, with Chronological Table. 3s. 6d. bound in cloth, lettered.

CHARLES BUTLER'S GUIDE TO USEFUL KNOWLEDGE: containing, in the popular form of an easy familiar Catechism, a complete Series of the Newest and most Useful Information connected with the Arts, Sciences, and the Phenomena of Nature. Second Edition. 1s. 6d. neatly bound in cloth.

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Or, WITH THE USE OF THE GLOBES, AND SEVEN GLYPHOGRAPHIC MAPS, 2s. bound in cloth.

London: DEAN and SON, Threadneedle-street; and ALFRED TULLETT, 117, High-street, Whitechapel.

THE CHOLERA.

PUBLIC advantage before individual benefit.—

Medical Men having suggested the extensive utility of MOSS'S FOOTWARMER INFLUENZA VAPOUR BATH, and its being most desirable that the Public should have the opportunity of obtaining a ready supply in the event of the dreadful disease approaching our land, the Proprietor is prepared to receive applications from Timmen and others throughout the kingdom, that every city, town, and village, may reap the profit of its own industry, and enjoy the advantage of his FOOTWARMER MEDICATED VAPOUR BATH, Registered March 22nd, 1848, No. 1,396. My obligation to medical gentlemen I beg to acknowledge, and solicit continued favours. One Testimonial, that of William Harvey, Esq., will suffice:—

"2, Solio-square, July 27, 1848.

"I have used Mr. Moss's Vapour Bath at the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear with great benefit in many cases, particularly Rheumatic and cutaneous affections of the Ear. I think in cases of Cholera, &c., where fomentations are required, it will be extensively used by the profession and the public."

"WILLIAM HARVEY."

SAMPLE VAPOUR BATH (common quality) Price 10s. Forwarded on the receipt of a Post-office order.

The Bath adapted to the use of the Faculty, made in Copper, and fitted with a spirit lamp and stand which can be brought into operation within five minutes: enclosed in mahogany case, &c., £2 2s.; or, working through an Electroplated medium, the trough, box, and tubes strongly coated with silver, £3 3s.

RICHARD MOSS, No. 7, BARTHOLOMEW-SQUARE, OLD-STREET, LONDON.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.

Swavesey, near St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, July 12, 1848.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—Having lately been the subject of a most remarkable cure of Rheumatic Gout by a new and peculiar mode of treatment, I am anxious to make it known to those who are unhappily martyrs to this most cruel complaint.

Were this your case, Mr. Editor, which I trust it is not, I could reckon with certainty on your kind insertion of this letter, and, at all events, as a public journalist, anxious to benefit mankind, I flatter myself you will accede to my wishes when I assure you that I have no earthly reason for soliciting the favour but the desire of benefiting those who may be suffering under the complaint.

I had been subject to gout and rheumatism for some years, but last winter I had so severe an attack that every joint of my knees, feet, and elbows, were so affected that I could scarcely move, and suffered excruciating pain; my system was so impaired that my life was despaired of.

Under these circumstances, being advised by a friend to apply to Dr. Toulmin, of Wilton House, Blackheath, as a forlorn hope, I consulted him, and from the encouragement he gave me I was induced to place myself in his hands. In one week I found myself wonderfully relieved, and at the expiration of a month was able to walk comfortably; and not only has the gout and rheumatism been eradicated from my system, but my general health perfectly established. It is now five months since I was under his treatment, and I have not had the least return or symptom of the disease since.

If Dr. Toulmin's treatment may be judged of from the rapidity of his cures, the principle on which he professes to act would appear to be equally judicious as philosophical. He abjures the use of colchicum, hellebore, or any drastic medicine equally with any attempt to repel the complaint by cold applications; and says that, as the specific matter of gout is an insoluble salt, formed in the blood, which cannot therefore be excreted by the kidneys, it is no wonder that all the usual means resorted to for removing the complaint have failed, inasmuch as they have no effect on the only outlet through which it can pass, viz. the skin.

However, as it is not the theory, but the practical results, which are chiefly interesting to assure invalids, I beg to assure such that under his care they may rest quite certain not only of getting rid of their enemy, but of having their general health surprisingly improved.

If you will have the kindness to let me know the expense of this insertion, I will send you the amount forthwith.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. C. WOOSTER, Baptist Minister.

R. S. DIXON, Providence Wharf, Belvedere

Road, Lambeth, begs to inform the Public that he can supply them with Coals (he may confidently say without exaggeration) as well and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the trade. He has ships of his own made to come above Bridge and deliver alongside his Wharf, by which he is enabled to supply them with Coals of a much better size than when they have been broken by being turned out of ships into barges in the Pool, he also saves the expense of ship's delivery and lighterage, and the loss of time market ships are subjected to.

Prices of Coals, screened and delivered without any extra charge:—

Best Sunderland Wallend	22s.
Best Newcastle or Stockton, near as possible the above quality	21s.
Best Seconda	20s.
Engine Coals	16s. to 18s.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,

4 & 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

CIRCULAR FOR JULY, 1848.

THE commerce of the country has not yet recovered the shock it sustained by the monetary pressure of last year, aggravated as it has been by the unsettled condition of affairs on the continent.

All articles of import remain exceedingly depressed in value, benefiting the consumer at the expense of the merchant. A slight advance has taken place in some descriptions of Tea, such as good and fine Congous, to the extent of 1d. to 2d. per lb., but with this exception, we have no change to notice since our circular in April.

The Green Teas for the season arrived in May and June; the quality of the first class Hysons and Gunpowders is equal to that of any former season, and prices moderate. We have now a very choice selection.

The advance in Congous is not sufficient to justify us in altering our list of prices. To carry on a business of the magnitude of this Establishment, requires at all times a large stock in advance, in order to furnish that uniform quality and steadiness of value, so highly appreciated by the public.

But though our prices remain unchanged, we cannot but urge upon all families throughout the kingdom, and particularly those who at this season are in the habit of leaving London, that never at any period could their supplies be purchased with more advantage to themselves. Should peace be happily preserved, we feel convinced that the tendency of the Tea Market will be an upward one.

We again, as in April, direct attention to the really useful Congou we are selling at 3s. per lb., the Strong Congou at 3s. 4d. per lb., and the very Fine Congou at 4s. per lb. In Green Teas, we recommend the Fine Hyson at 4s. per lb., the very Fine Hyson at 5s. per lb., and the Superfine Hyson at 5s. 4d. per lb.

The Coffee Market continues well supplied, and prices are still very low. We direct attention to the Fine Mocha we are now selling at 1s. 6d., the Finest Old Mocha, very choice, 1s. 8d., the Finest Plantation 1s. 4d., and Good Plantation, 1s. per lb.; the latter we strongly recommend for family use. Sound Coffee, 9d. to 10d.

RIDGWAY & COMPANY,

4 and 5, King William-street, City.

July 1st, 1848.

Just published, price 2d., or 12s. 6d. per 100,

THE SUFFRAGE;

OR,

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE MIDDLE & LABOURING CLASSES.

By EDWARD MIALI.

This Tract, of which already upwards of forty editions have been issued, is re-published at the present crisis with the object of promoting an union of all classes to effect a full, fair, and free representation of the people.

"The subject is discussed with remarkable vigour, earnestness, and ability; and those who may not be prepared to adopt the conclusions of the writer, will nevertheless be pleased with his fresh and masculine style, the force of his logic, and the felicity of his illustrations."—*Newcastle Guardian*.

London: MIALI and COCKSHAW, 4, Horse Shoe Court, Ludgate-hill.

Now ready, in One Volume, Royal 18mo, price 2s. 6d.,

ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY,
AND
WORKINGS OF WILLINGHOOD.

Reprinted from the "Nonconformist."

By EDWARD MIALI.

"The republication of these essays in a separate form is most seasonable, and can scarcely fail to be productive of much good. It is not necessary that we should describe them. They are like all the productions of their author, lucid, nervous, logical, and earnest; and we know few better services that can be rendered to nonconformity than the extensive diffusion of such a volume. We are especially solicitous that our young men should make it their chosen companion. It will serve at once to brace their intellects, and to deepen their attachment to those sacred principles which lie at the basis of genuine Christianity."—*Edinburgh Review*.

"Here, in the compass of a small volume, we have a series of articles from the 'Nonconformist' in vindication of 'liberty of conscience.' Mr. Miall has won so many admirers throughout the country, by his vigorous and powerful advocacy of perfect religious freedom, that little doubt can be entertained of the wide and ready diffusion of this new tribute to a cause which he loves so devotedly and serves so well."—*Gateshead Observer*.

"This most little volume is a reprint of the able and interesting series of Essays which appeared, under the above titles, in the 'Nonconformist' last year. We perused many of the essays, as they originally appeared from time to time, with much gratification, and we have no doubt they will meet with, as they deserve, an extensive circulation in their present more convenient and connected shape."—*Leicester Mercury*.

"These Essays display mental powers of a very high order. They are the production of Mr. Miall, and were designed to call attention to the special importance, in these times, of rendering fealty to divine truth in this particular department, and to the practical modes in which it ought to display itself. If this end be not accomplished the author cannot bear the blame, or even share in it, for he has faithfully and zealously fulfilled his part. He has discussed the numerous topics connected with this great subject with such clearness in his expositions, such aptness in his illustrations, such cogency in his reasonings, and such power in his applications, as will carry conviction of the truth of its leading principles to many minds among all classes of his readers."—*Universe*.

"The literary merits of Mr. Miall's work are considerable. The style is vigorous and lively, abounding with illustrations. Perhaps the book would have gained in real value if its author could have forgotten newspaper exigency in the matter of point. As a series of newspaper articles, however, they must have done much towards raising the *Nonconformist* to its high position amongst the dissenting organs."—*Manchester Examiner*.

London: AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Patenoster-row.

CARRIAGE FREE.

TEAS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

NO. 2, BUCKLESBURY, CHEAPSIDE.

THE attention of families and large consumers is particularly directed to the advantages derivable at the above establishment, where Teas and Coffees are supplied, at the import prices, without the usual addition of intermediate profits.

The present time is an excellent opportunity for purchasers to replenish their stocks, as prices are unusually low, and the quality of this season's Teas are remarkably good. We beg to offer:—

BLACK TEAS.		Per lb.			Per lb.
	s. d.			s. d.	
Good common Black Tea	2 8		Finest Lapsang Souchong (exceeding scarce and rare. This Tea would have fetched 10s. per lb. a few years since)	5 0	
Good sound Congou Tea (a very good common Tea)....	3 0				
Strong Congou Tea (an excellent Tea for domestic purposes)	3 4		GREEN TEAS.		
Fine Congou Tea, Pekoe flavour (we recommend this particularly)	3 8		Good common Green	3 0	
Pekoe Souchong Tea (a very superior Tea)	4 0		Fine Twankay Tea	3 4	
Fine Pekoe Souchong (this is the finest of its class, very rich flavour)	4 4		Young Hyson	3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 5s.	
			Hyson	3s. 10d., 4s. 4d., 5s., 6s.	
			Gunpowder	4s., 4s. 4d., 5s., 6s., 7s.	

It will be seen we have not made remarks about our Greens, as they are generally used to flavour the Blacks, and are used according to the choice of the consumer.

COFFEE.		Per lb.			Per lb.
	s. d.			s. d.	
Good common Coffee	0 9		Finest Java Coffee	1 4	
Ceylon ditto	0 10		Finest Cuba ditto	1 6	
Finest ditto ditto	1 0		Finest Mocha ditto	1 8	
Finest Plantation ditto	1 2				

Our Coffees are roasted by patent machinery, by which the aroma is preserved, and all acidity removed. Where parties are unknown to the firm, a reference in town is expected.

MANSELL and CO., Wholesale Tea Dealers, 2, Bucklebury, Cheapside.—Delivered, carriage free, to all parts of England.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE, AND PLATE GLASS FACTORY,

24, Pavement, Finsbury, London.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

An estimate given for any quantity of Goods, from one room to an entire house.

The Upholstery Department will be found equally low in price. All qualities of Goods always in stock.

Carpets, Floor Cloths, Matting, and Bedding of all descriptions, at very reduced prices.

Books of Prices may be had on application, and also Books of Designs lent.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, real morocco leather, stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany moulding to the backs, on patent casters

Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair coating, carved and splat polished

Solid rosewood drawing-room chairs, in damask

£ s. d.
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An early inspection is respectfully solicited, and your particular attention to the address is requested in full,

RICHARD A. C. LOADER,
24, Pavement, Finsbury, London.

RELFE'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, im-

proved by the Desiccating Company's process, DAVISON and SYMINGTON Patentees, on a perfectly novel plan, the nut being roasted by hot air, thereby preserving the fine flavour and highly nutritive quality of the cocoa in its fullest extent, and effectually eradicating all those grosser oily particles which have rendered the use of it objectionable to persons of weak digestion. The purity and superiority of this most extraordinary preparation has already secured for it a most extensive and increasing sale among the homœopathic public, being strongly recommended by the most eminent of the faculty to persons of delicate health as far superior to any yet offered to those who desire an economical and agreeable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea table.—Prepared and sold by JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street.

ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING, PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY, AND USED IN THE ROYAL PALACES AND THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

THOSE who study economy are strongly recommended to use this description of Carpeting, which, from its durability, beauty of pattern, and brilliancy of colouring is equal to Brussels, and, costing less than half the price, is now being generally substituted for it.

The PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the sole manufacturers under the Patent, inform the trade that they are constantly introducing new designs, and that those of the present season are now on view, and will be found of the choicest description, and suitable for all styles of rooms.

The public can be supplied through the Company's Agents in nearly all the Provincial Towns of the three Kingdoms, and at every respectable Carpet-house in London and its suburbs. The Company also manufacture table-covers and window curtains, embossed and printed in the most recherche designs, waistcoatings, plain cloths suitable for upholsterers, cloths admirably adapted for coach and railway carriage lining, thick felt for plate glass and marble polishing, and likewise felt for various other purposes.

Manufacturers—Elmwood-mills, Leeds, and Borough-road, London. The Trade only supplied at their Wholesale Warehouses, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

DEANE'S DOMESTIC BATHS.—The numerous benefits derivable from Cold or Tepid Bathing, in all cases without exception, whether of youth or age, of debility or of robust health, renders the selection of suitable, thoroughly sound, and low-priced Baths of the last importance. Of these, GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S Bath Department is daily receiving a large accession, and purchasers are respectfully invited to inspect their stock before coming to a final decision.

G. and J. DEANE'S Pamphlet on Baths and Bathing (a second edition of which is just published, with numerous additional illustrations) will greatly assist those who are at a distance, or are unfamiliar with the subject. This may be obtained at G. and J. Deane's Warehouses, or of their carts, which are daily in all parts of the Metropolis.

Baths repaired or lent on hire at the lowest possible charges. Baths delivered and put up within ten miles of London-bridge without any additional cost.

GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, Bath Manufacturers, Opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

SNOWDEN'S PATENT PURIFIED and DRESSED COFFEE, rendered more wholesome for use.

A very important improvement in the article of Coffee having been discovered by us, for which discovery we have obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, we submit the principle to your attention.

The process of dressing we cannot urge too strongly on your notice, as this is one of the most important parts of our invention. After the Coffee is purified and roasted, it passes into a Cracking or Crushing Apparatus; from thence it goes into our Patent Dressing Machine, by which means we entirely remove from the internal part of the Coffee all that Fibre, or Pith, encircling the heart of the Berry, which may be easily seen by breaking it between the finger and thumb and examining it. This Fibre, or Pith, has always, up to the time of our Patent, been ground up with the Coffee, and, when ground, being in such fine particles, and of a light, floating tendency, is the great cause of the difficulty of sifting or clarifying it.

We have submitted our Coffee to some of the most eminent Analytical Chemists of the Metropolis, who assert that we remove the great obstacle of sifting or clarifying, and that what we do remove is injurious, more particularly to persons with weak stomachs.

The following testimonial is from Dr. Ure, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry:—

"24, Bloomsbury-square, London, Nov. 27th, 1847.

"Having carefully examined the Patent of Mr. Robert Snowden, for improvements in treating and dressing Coffee, I have much pleasure in expressing my highest approbation of it. He, first of all, purifies the berry, then roasts it slightly, so as to detach the coarse, fibrous pellicles from its surface, also the chaffy pith of the centre, commonly called the wing, a light, tough fibre, which, after grinding, is apt to pass through the filter, and cannot be separated by sifting, but, when swallowed, creates irritation of the gullet and stomach. The removal of this pith is a most valuable part of this invention, and, joined to his other improvements, will enable Mr. Snowden to produce from average berries a wholesomer and more delicious Coffee than any now in the market.

"ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

"Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

This Coffee may be had in 3lb., 6lb., and 12lb. canisters in its dressed state, deprived of all its internal fibre, ready for grinding, or already ground for use, by addressing to the Patentees,

R. SNOWDEN and COMPANY,

Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa-dealers, City-road and East-road, London.

PRESENT CASH PRICES.

	s. d.
Plantation, or Java	1 4
Costa Rica, or Jamaica	1 6
Old Mocha, or Turkey	1 8
Very choice Mocha (very little now in England) ..	2 0

Retailers in large towns would double their Coffee Trade in three months, by taking licence under this Patent.

COFFEE FOR INVALIDS.—All persons

troubled with indigestion, weak stomachs, or consumptive habits, may drink SNOWDEN'S PATENT-PURIFIED DRESSED COFFEE, without suffering that irritation which coffee ground upon the common principle subjects them to. All fibre is removed from the internal part before grinding. See Dr. Ure's testimonial. Sold only in London by the patentees, R. SNOWDEN and CO., City-road, and East-road, London. Dressed or ground, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., and 2s. 2lb. sent to any part of the town. 12lb. sent to any part of the country.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. De La

MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion, generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended. Sold in pound packages by the patentee, 13, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND, LONDON; also by chemists.

FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

GREAT THINGS SEEN THROUGH TINY CHINKS.

THE debate in the House of Commons on the state of Ireland, turned up, for a few passing remarks, the Protestant Church Establishment of that country. The mode in which the subject was treated was just that which might be expected from an assembly determined to perpetuate a wrong which they cannot defend—dogmatic, superficial, evasive. "The least said, the soonest mended," appeared to be the maxim most deeply impressed upon the minds of the apologists of that "anomaly"—and little enough, accordingly, did they venture to utter. The few observations wrung from them by moral compulsion, are of a kind which will not repay criticism—and, assuredly, we should hold them beneath all serious notice, but that here and there they indicate what is passing behind the scenes. Perhaps we are over suspicious—and we admit that, where Whigs are the agents, and the Church Establishment the subject matter, of political action, experience has instructed us that it is safe to take for granted much that we can describe by no other term but that of cunning. In the present instance, there are not wanting some curious appearances—and these, when brought together, dovetail so accurately, as to suggest in our minds the apprehension of some design a-foot. As briefly as we are able we will submit our surmises to our readers.

Let us examine, first of all, the staple of Lord John Russell's remarks on this question. The present position of the Protestant Established Church in Ireland, he admits to be unsatisfactory—this points to the possibility of some alteration in the politico-ecclesiastical system of that part of the empire. That the existing institution should substantially remain, those who know Lord John Russell would expect him to insist upon, as a matter of course—that its revenues are not in excess of the duties it professes to discharge, is a position which few would have believed the champion of the celebrated "Appropriation Clause" would have had the face to assert. This, however, the noble lord scrupled not to do—roundly, confidently, without a tittle of evidence, or a word of apology. We gather from the declaration that the Anglican Church in Ireland is to be upheld, as Sir James Graham phrased it, "in all its integrity." What, then, is the change ultimately contemplated? This also the Whig Minister glances at—that side by side with this untouched and unpruned Protestant Establishment, there should be planted another establishment for "the church of the great majority." Mark now, the reasons assigned by Lord John for not having attempted this settlement of the difficulty. The "feelings of the people of England and Scotland ought," he says, "to be no bar to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church." No! he is not waiting for a nation's consent to this favourite scheme of the Whig and Tory aristocracy—but at present, the Roman Catholic prelates in Ireland are unfavourable to the project—denounce it as "an attempt to bribe the clergy from the cause of the people"—and thus

render what is deemed to be eminently desirable, impracticable for the present. Here, then, we have the Whig statement of the special work which Government is bound to attempt—to overcome the reluctance of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops to ally themselves with the State by consenting to the reception of State pay.

This enterprise, we have not the smallest doubt, the present administration is actively, but covertly engaged in furthering. Something appears to have been done in this direction already—and done successfully. The tone of the most prominent and popular of the representatives of the Repeal and Roman Catholic party in Ireland, is undergoing a remarkable change. Hoarse shouts of dissatisfaction with the Protestant establishment are no longer heard. The voluntary principle so often insisted upon, and, we fear, so insincerely by the late Daniel O'Connell, is never mentioned by his successors. The right of Protestants to an institution of their own for all ecclesiastical purposes, and at the public cost, is courteously admitted—the grievance which its existence is said to inflict upon the feelings of the Roman Catholic majority, is denied. The idea of "restitution" is given up. That of "retrenchment" is lost sight of. It is evidently part of the compact that, so far as the Protestant establishment is concerned, things shall remain where they are. In support of our surmise, we refer to the speeches of Mr. M. J. O'Connell and Mr. Anstey, in the late discussion. One by one, the Repeal agitators—those, too, who have most interest with the Roman Catholic prelates and clergy, are being drawn over. The cause progresses hopefully. Who can tell what conversions may hereafter be effected—what scruples silenced—what new promotions made?

What new promotions made! Aye! That way lies hope for the aristocracy. The bill for establishing diplomatic relations with the court of Rome is one of the few which Government intend to press through Parliament during the present session. Whence the urgency of this measure? What new feature of our foreign policy is apparent, to render this step so immediately imperative? Who can, even by the exercise of the most penetrative ingenuity, discover grounds for this haste, in the state of affairs beyond the seas? No! no! Lord Palmerston might well afford to bide his time in patience. His department does not call for the instant passing of this measure. The endowment project, however, does require it, and that as early as may be. A salaried and recognised whisperer in the ears of the Pope, primed by the Whigs, and suggesting a policy in harmony with all the principles adopted at the Vatican, may be successful in paving the way for a radical change in the opinions, or, at least, the public utterances of the Irish Roman Catholic prelates. As sees become vacant, why should they not be filled by clergy avowedly favourable to a State endowment? Who can be blind enough to anticipate that the local scruples of Irish Catholicism will not, sooner or later, be borne down by the settled and general policy of the Roman pontificate? The only obstacle to which Whig statesmanship deems it necessary to pay any deferential regard, is thus seen to be in process of removal. Stealthily, but surely, the aristocracy are creeping towards their long cherished design—the perpetuation of the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland—the political subjugation of the Roman Catholic priesthood—and both at the expense of the people of these realms.

We have a confident expectation that what the oligarchy herein aim at, the oligarchy will accomplish. Already, it appears, they have made up their minds to brave the fury of public opinion. With both branches of the legislature under their control, with the press subject to their influence, with close boroughs, long parliaments, immense and increasing patronage, and a most extravagant revenue, they know they can afford to set at nought a month or two's popular clamour. That their success will prove their eventual destruction we do not doubt—but that it will make more difficult what is already difficult enough, the ultimate adjustment upon a sound basis of the relations of the

State to religious organizations, must be obvious to the most unreflecting. But that we have unquenchable faith in the energy of our own principles, and in the overruling wisdom of Divine Providence, we should be tempted to give place to despondency. In face, however, of the gloomiest prospects, we can reassure our drooping spirits by the timely recollection that there is One who "disappointeth the devices of the crafty, so that their hands cannot perform their enterprise—who taketh the wise in their own craftiness: and the counsel of the froward is carried headlong."

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The Wesleyan Conference began its annual session on Wednesday morning, according to appointment, in the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull. This is the first time that the Conference has been held in that town, although it was formerly the scene of the occasional labours of both John and Charles Wesley, Mr. Fletcher, of Madeley, and other chief men among the fathers and founders of Methodism, and although the "societies," or churches, there are numerous and wealthy. It was doubted by many of the leading men in the Conference whether accommodation could be afforded for so many ministers in the houses of the friends. With the kind assistance, however, of other denominations in the place, that difficulty has been overcome; and at this moment between four and five hundred Wesleyan ministers are domiciled for a fortnight or three weeks in the good town of Hull.

The place of assembly is Great Thornton-street chapel, a spacious stone edifice, of no mean pretensions to architectural beauty, and affording ample accommodation for the various committees, to which much of the real business of the Conference is referred. Could the reverend body overcome their objections to conducting their debates in open court, the chapel in which they meet would easily afford accommodation for a thousand spectators; and your thorough-bred Methodists could not possibly have a greater treat than to sit and observe the collective wisdom of the denominational hierarchy.

The business of the Conference began, as usual, with the election of a President. The election has, for some years, been the subject of great contests between the Tory section of the ministers and their more liberal brethren. On Wednesday the contest was decided in favour of the former. It was announced that Dr. Newton would be put in nomination, who, though of the same party as Dr. Bunting, is more popular among his brethren, and more generally acceptable to those of them who differ from him. The liberal candidate was the Rev. Joseph Fowler, a gentleman of high character, considerable talents, and very respectable attainments. Mr. Fowler has for some years distinguished himself by his temperate and discreet, but firm and decided opposition to many parts of Dr. Bunting's policy, and possesses and deserves the confidence of the party who have now recognised him as one of their chiefs. When the ballot was taken, there appeared, for Dr. Newton, 197 votes; for Mr. Fowler, 83. The great majority for Dr. Newton is accounted for by the fact, that when the ballot for the office of Secretary (which is only second in honour and importance to that of President) was taken, the voting was found to be as follows:—

For the Rev. John Scott	8
John Farrar	56
John Hannah, D.D.	71
Joseph Fowler	111

It is evident from this distribution of the voting, that somewhat like an understanding had been come to, that, if Dr. Newton was raised to the chair, Mr. Fowler should be placed at the desk; for Messrs. Scott, Farrar, and Hannah, are all highly honoured members of the Tory party; and, had the votes divided among them been given to any one of the three, Mr. Fowler would have been left in a considerable minority.

Dr. Newton fills the chair for the fourth time, an honour previously conferred on no other man than Dr. Bunting. It was a point with his party to seize the earliest opportunity allowed by the rules of the Connexion for paying him this high compliment. There exists, however, a strong feeling against these re-elections.

The next business was the filling up of the vacancies by death, in the hundred ministers who compose the legal Conference. These were seven, five of which were filled up according to seniority, and two by nomination. The Tory party succeeded in both instances. The Rev. F. A. West and the

Rev. W. Barton, both highly respectable men, were the successful candidates. The Rev. Samuel Dunn, who, though one of the ablest, most diligent, and successful pastors and preachers in the body, is obnoxious to the majority of the Legal Hundred, was put in nomination by his friend Dr. Beaumont, but he was rejected. It is scarcely needful to observe, that the different Connexional Committees have held their preparatory meetings. The business they have transacted will be duly reported to the Conference. Most of these committees are composed of a mixture of laymen and ministers; but in every instance they are appointed by the unmixed ministerial Conference, and are wholly and solely amenable to its authority. The people have no control over either them or the Conference.

THE COMMITTEES.

The committees have sat during the past week. Their proceedings have been briefly as follows:—

The Chapel Fund, the Chapel Relief Fund, and the Chapel Building Committees, are united and meet together, although their duties in the course of the year are distinct. They assembled on Friday last, when it appeared that the receipts of the Chapel Fund had, in common with all the funds of the connexion, suffered from the depressed state of the country. The Chapel Relief Fund depends upon the Chapel Fund for its means. The principal subject of discussion was the cases of the chapels which have applied for grants, to assist them in defraying chapel debts. Of these there were a great many cases very similar to each other.

The Auxiliary Fund Committee met on Saturday last. This fund is raised by collections and subscriptions in most circuits of the connexion, in aid of the Preachers' Annuitant Society, to assist in providing for the necessities of those who are superannuated from illness or long labours, and the widows and children of deceased preachers. This fund, like the others, had been effected by the general depression of the times.

The Contingent Fund Committee met on Thursday last. Its resources are provided by annual collections in chapels and classes, and are applicable to the support of the Home Mission, whilst other "contingent" expenses of the connexion are defrayed from the same source. The great bulk of the income is applied to the relief of poor circuits. Up to the end of 1847, it has raised £408,699 16s. 6d. A goodly number of laymen were present, and took part in the proceedings, which were of an animated nature, owing to a discussion upon the relative claims of populous and village places.

The Book Committee has also met, and its report exhibits some decrease in the sale of publications, but not so much as is felt by the great publishing houses of the metropolis. The falling off is accounted for by the general scarcity of money.

The Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Committee have the management of the schools, established at the above places for the education of the sons of Wesleyan ministers, up to fourteen years of age. There are above two hundred pupils in these institutions, who are boarded, lodged, and clothed, as well as educated for six years, without any charge to their parents. The total contributions towards this object have exceeded £272,000. The report of the examiners spoke in the most laudatory manner of the abilities and application of the students. There was also a discussion upon the proposed erection of a new school at Bath, in lieu of that at Kingswood. It was decided that no steps towards building shall be taken until the promises of subscriptions reach £8,000.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.—This committee met on Monday morning, the 24th ult., and again by adjournment on the evening of the same day, and was on each occasion very numerously attended, some hundreds of ministers and laymen being present. The minutes of the proceedings of the committee during the year were read. They related to a vast variety of business, some of which was of great moment and interest, and comprised in particular the interviews and negotiations with the Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council on Education, in reference to the settlement of the form of model-deed to be used for securing the title of schools that may be erected or carried on in connexion with a Government grant. This model-deed has been submitted to, and approved by, counsel, both on behalf of the Crown and of this committee. Another form of model-deed, for schools that may be conducted without Government aid, has also been submitted to, and approved by, counsel on behalf of this committee. The discussions on this subject have ended in a perfect understanding throughout the committee. The report respecting it was at this meeting submitted to, and conditionally approved by, this committee. The principal speakers were the Rev. S. Romilly Hall, Rev. G. Osborne, Rev. Dr. Beaumont, J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Dr. Bunting, and the President of the Conference. The speech of the greatest weight and interest was that of Dr. Bunting, in which he gave it as his sentiment, that it would have been better for Methodism and the public if the voluntary principle would have enabled the Wesleyan society to have done without Government aid; and he was happy to be aware, that many schools would be maintained independently of such assistance; "but," he added, "we could not answer to God or the public if we permitted 60,000 to 60,000 children, whom our unaided resources would not enable us to educate, to remain uninstructed from some high-flown sentiment of independence." The following is a general summary:—

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Total number, 4,169; increase, 65. Number of boys, 219,798; increase, 9,730. Girls, 223,098; increase, 8,095. Total number, 442,896; increase, 17,825. Average number in attendance, 343,951;

increase, 19,315. Number of children attending select classes, 22,703; increase, 3,448. Number of teachers, 81,780; increase, 2,125. Number of teachers in society, 57,724; increase, 4,326. Schools in which the Conference Catechism is taught, 3,841; schools regularly attending chapel, 3,910. Total cost, £26,420; increase, £465 15s.

DAY SCHOOLS.—Total number, 408; of these 183 are taught by trained teachers, recommended by the committee, and 225 by other teachers, including persons trained elsewhere, but the larger number untrained. There were 64 boys' schools, 68 girls' schools, 230 mixed, and 56 infants' schools. The total number of day school children was—boys, 20,261; girls, 12,435; infants, 4,923. The annual cost was stated to be £24,821 12s. 10d.

It appeared from inquiries put to the treasurer (Rev. S. R. Hall) that the income and expenditure had varied little from last year's, and that the building and reserved fund, with a small balance on the annual account, amounted to £20,673.

A sub-committee was appointed, consisting of the president and secretaries of the Educational Committee, the president of the conference, the Rev. Messrs. Fowler and others, and Messrs. J. R. Kay, Farmer, Heald, M.P., and Walker (the whole of whom were present), to ascertain with as much precision as possible, the probable outlay and annual liabilities which would be incurred in carrying out the project of a Normal school.

MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.—This committee met on Tuesday morning, the 25th, and was very numerously attended. The report was read by two of the secretaries, the Rev. Dr. Beecham and the Rev. Elijah Hoole. The expenditure had exceeded that of last year by about £10,000. In consequence of this, retrenchment was indispensable. It was, therefore, resolved to reduce the stipends of the missionaries in the West Indies, and to withdraw the missionaries from one or two stations where other evangelical societies are in operation. A considerable number of missionaries had returned, owing to broken health. The report of the sub-committee was read, requesting Conference to continue Dr. Beecham in the appointment of hon. sec. to the missions, and recommending that some unmarried minister should be devoted to the work of itinerant advocacy of the missions. It was calculated that great expense would ultimately be saved by such an appointment in the annual missionary deputations. It was then recommended that the Rev. William Arthur, late of Paris, author of "Reminiscences of a Mission to the Mysore," should be appointed to that office. The latter proposal was strongly objected to by Dr. Beaumont, principally on the ground that no one man was equal to such a work, and that such a measure would be really increasing the number of secretaries to five. He also objected to the proposition on the ground that the sub-committee which recommended it was composed only of one minister and two laymen. Dr. B. was in that part of his speech which referred to Mr. Arthur interrupted by loud cries of "Oh, oh," from one of the reverend members of the committee. The Doctor, in conclusion, gave notice of his intention of resuming his strictures upon this proposal in the Conference.—Mr. Heald, M.P., argued that the machinery of Methodism was so complicated and peculiar, as absolutely to demand a larger number of secretaries than was required by any other kindred institution. He was understood specially to allude to the system of itinerancy, which obtains in the missionary stations as well as in England.—The Rev. John Scott, clerical treasurer to the Missionary Society, made some dexterous replies to a part of Dr. Beaumont's animadversions.—Several other gentlemen spoke, but the meeting was much pressed for time.

The Theological Institution Committee assembled on the evening of Tuesday, and was most numerously attended, from 400 to 500 ministers and laymen being present. The institution is divided into two branches: the one at Richmond, near London, and the other at Didsbury, near Manchester. The reports of the examiners were read, and were highly creditable both to the tutors and students of each institution. B. Agars, Esq., of York, and Thomas Holmes, Esq., of Hull, expressed themselves earnestly on the importance and necessity of maintaining these institutions.

THE NEW BISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The arrangements now in progress for relieving the Primate of all England from the episcopal superintendence of any particular see, will create some change in the dioceses of Rochester and Winchester, while the limits of the present see of Canterbury will remain comparatively untouched, consisting, as heretofore, of the archdeaconries of Canterbury and Maidstone. Over this diocese a bishop will be appointed who will rank with the other suffragan bishops in the order of consecration. The diocese of Rochester, at present comprising part of Kent, and the whole of Essex and Hertfordshire, will, under the new arrangement, comprise that portion of Kent at present under the jurisdiction of its bishop, the whole of Essex, and part of Surrey, now in the diocese of Winchester. The part of Surrey which will be added to the diocese of Rochester will comprise Southwark, Lambeth, Camberwell, Battersea, Kingston, Epsom, Dorking, Weybridge, Walton, Charlwood, Kew, and all the intermediate towns and villages. Hertfordshire, which now forms part of the diocese of Rochester, will be erected into a new episcopal see, deriving its name from St. Alban's. The distance from St. Alban's to the cathedral of St. Paul is not more than twenty-two miles; but the distance to the cathedral of the diocese of Rochester, to which St. Alban's was appended upon its severance from the diocese of London, is not less than fifty-four miles, a distance

from the cathedral of its diocese greater by far than that which any other ancient place in England has been removed. A foundation for a dean and four canons is to be provided from benefices in public patronage within the county, and funds which, by the eventual extinction of two of the present canons of Rochester, must devolve, at no very distant period, to the ecclesiastical commissioners, are to aid in promoting the diocesan with a suitable house of residence. On the completion of the arrangements, the patronage at present in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury will be transferred to the new bishop, whilst a considerable number of benefices at present in the gift of the Crown and the Lord-Chancellor will be transferred to the Primate. His Grace will also continue to enjoy his "options," a claim to which he is entitled, of presenting to the first vacant benefice he chooses to take in the gift of either of the suffragan bishops of his province.—*Globe*. [The whole of this statement is declared by the *Times* to be "unfounded"—which is rather strange, looking at the minuteness of the particulars given above.]

THE FREE CHURCH AND ENDOWMENTS.—The following remarkable passage occurs in the article on the Sites question which appeared in the *Edinburgh Witness* of Wednesday last:—

We have heard of an admission, greatly more broad than Sir James could venture upon volunteering in Parliament, which was made in private to a Free Churchman during the course of the last twelvemonth by a noble Earl, one of Sir James's coadjutors, famous alike for his diplomatic genius and the sinister influence which he exerted in the Church controversy. The Free Church, he said, strong beyond expectation in the affections and the support of the Scotch people, bade fair to be the Established Church yet,—nay, that if it looked well to its interests, it would yet be the Established Church. We doubt not that this little speech—exactly one of those which, according to Bacon, fly about like arrows—was intended to be extensively reported; and very extensively reported it has been. But we somewhat wonder that its true purport has not been more generally detected. It has been remarked by Pope, of the characters of Shakspeare, that so thoroughly is their individuality maintained throughout, "that had all the speeches been printed without the very names of the persons, one might have applied them with certainty to every speaker." In the reported remark we detected a similar consistency;—Shakspeare himself could have imagined nothing truer to the character of the wily diplomatist. The defeat of Macaulay had just shown statesmen of all parties how very formidable a power in Scotland its Voluntary Dissenters and Free Churchmen would become, were they but to merge their differences in political matters and act together. And here was an attempt, in a quiet way, to roll in between them an apple of discord, which would have the effect of rendering their union an impossibility. The present is no time for the building up of religious Establishments. Judging by the signs of the times, those which already exist will soon have quite enough ado, and more than enough ado, to maintain their ground; and well are our statesmen of all parties aware of the fact. But the weak hope of an Establishment on the Free Church's own terms, infused into the minds of Free Churchmen, would be a most effectual wedge to separate between them and the Voluntaries.

THE CHURCH "GOING, GOING!"—A constable, deputed by the Church, waited upon the Rev. S. Lewin, Independent minister, Hartlepool, on the 18th instant, and seized a portion of his goods to realize church-rates to the amount of 3s. 4d. Saturday was the day fixed upon for the sale of the property, but no auctioneer having been found to undertake the ecclesiastical job, a postponement was necessary.—*Gateshead Observer*.

THE CHURCH "KNOCKED DOWN."—Within the last few days the following appeared in the columns of a morning contemporary:—

SALE OF CHURCH PREFERMENTS.—On Wednesday, the perpetual advowson of the vicarage of Burton-Agnes-cum-Harpham, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, was put up to public auction by Alderman Farebrother, at Garraway's, Cornhill. The living is situate four miles from Bridlington-quay, within a few minutes' walk of a station on the Hull, Bridlington, and Scarborough railway. It consists of an excellent residence, glebe farm, farmhouse, 200 acres of land; total annual income, independent of surplice fees, £1,114 17s. 6d. The population is 850; the present incumbent is aged 46. It was sold for £5,950. At the Auction Mart, the perpetual advowson and next presentation to the rectory of Clay-next-the-Sea, in the county of Norfolk, near to the town of Holt, with a population of 800—total income, exclusive of fees, £449 13s., was put up to public competition, subject to the life of the present incumbent, aged 62. It produced £1,580.

SALE OF ADVOWNS.—On Friday se'nnight the next presentation to the rectory of Bransby was offered for sale by Messrs. Hoggart and Co., at the Auction Mart. It was situated in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, in the north riding of the county of York, and the incumbent was 48 years of age. The net income was about £570 per annum, and its purchaseable value was stated to be £2,667. It was sold for £2,100. The perpetual advowson of the rectory of Little Leighs, in the county of Essex, was also put up to auction. It was situated about five miles from Braintree, and the gross income of the living was about £400 per annum, subject to a deduction of about £50 a year for poor-rates. The incumbent was in his 90th year. The property was in the possession of the second Lord Waltham in the year 1777. The auctioneer valued it at £4,600. It was knocked down for 3,600.

It will be observed in the foregoing that the vicarage of Burton-Agnes-cum-Harpham is estimated at the annual value of upwards of £1,114, the population being only 850, so that the parish pays £1 6s. a head for their spiritual instruction. This is a pretty smart tax, but if we take into consideration the number of Dissenters in the parish who pay their own minister, the assessment becomes still more arbitrary and unjust.

CHURCH-RATES, CHEREHUNT.—A vestry meeting of the parish of Cheshunt, Herts, was held on Thursday, for the laying of a church-rate. The churchwardens proposed that the rate should be 2d. in the pound, which sum it had been for many years, the church being four hundred years old. An amendment was moved of one-eighth of a penny in the pound; but as the churchwardens stated that about £200 had been expended or promised under the sanction of the parishioners, this amendment was negatived. Mr. J. Gadsby (formerly of Manchester) then proposed, that as 2d. in the pound would defray all the expenses authorized by the parishioners to be incurred, the rate should be 2d., remarking at the same time that, if spared until next year, he hoped to oppose the rate altogether. On the show of hands, the chairman (the vicar) declared the amendment to be carried—the numbers being 41 to 27. This announcement caused considerable sensation, as no opposition to a rate had been made in this parish within the memory of man. A poll was demanded, but subsequently withdrawn.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

HIGHWORTH.—The Independent Chapel in this town having been considerably enlarged and improved, in order to meet the wants of an increasing congregation, was re-opened for worship on Thursday, the 20th instant, when two impressive sermons were preached to respectable congregations by the Revs. R. Robinson, of Luton, and H. J. Crump, late of Mill Hill Grammar School. The collections and subscriptions exceeded £130.

LUTON.—UNION CHAPEL.—On Thursday, July the 13th, the anniversary services on behalf of the village chapel at Caddington, connected with the above place, were held in the large tent belonging to the Herts Union, set up for the occasion on the village green, when two sermons were preached, one by the Rev. W. Gates, of Aylesbury, the other by the Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington. The day being fine, a large company met together around the tea-tables, which were again gratuitously provided by liberal friends connected with the congregation. The Rev. Messrs. Burgess, Hiron, Johnson, Reading, &c., took part in the devotional services, and the proceeds of the day amounted to £18. The chapel is filled on Sabbath evening by an attentive congregation, and a flourishing Sabbath-school is maintained in the place.

THE REV. B. C. YOUNG has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church at Thrapston, and has accepted the invitation of the church at Cork, Ireland.

THE CANADIAN LAND AND RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, in the lecture-theatre of the London Mechanics' Institute, Southampton Buildings, to lay before the public the plan of the Canadian Land and Railway Association, which has been "originated by and for the working classes, with a view to the improvement of their social condition." Lord Ashley took the chair; supported by the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Blandford, the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Miles, M.P., Mr. T. L. Hodges, M.P., and Mr. Vernon Smith, M.P. Lord Ashley admitted that he had been startled at first by the extent of the plans of the Association; but so far as the colonization scheme went, he had taken the opinion of the Emigration Commissioners, and found that they thought it safe and practicable. With respect to the proposed fund of £2,000,000, he felt no doubts either; he believed the working classes could raise even more, from their own resources. But he feared the railway part of the scheme was too vast and intricate to be mixed up with the colonization scheme at its outset; and he counselled caution and reconsideration. Mr. A. Campbell, the secretary, was sure this caution would be well received and well considered. The Committee, however, are practical men: their plan has been laid before the Colonial Office, and the governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Canada, and before Sir John Rennie and other men of matured knowledge; and from the reports received the Committee have judged the railway the best part of the plan. The Duke of Argyll expressed his gratification at the prospect of an Association of working men to improve their own condition: he had no doubt that a well arranged colonization scheme would benefit them and the empire at large. The Earl of Harrowby gave some practical advice. The Marquis of Blandford, Mr. Miles, and Mr. T. L. Hodges, supported resolutions in approbation and explanation of the plan. It was resolved, as the Committee are working men, and are prohibited by law from using more than sixpence a share for preliminary expenses, to open a subscription towards publishing in this country and in the Colonies the principles and plans of the Association.

A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY is about to be started in Birmingham for the erection of "model dwellings," as a mere money speculation, though with an eye to the well-being of future tenants. There is to be nothing of a "charitable" nature in the scheme: some prejudice had been created against other buildings of the kind as "being only a sort of genteel poor-houses."

THE NEW COLLEGE AT CANTERBURY.—As various exaggerated reports have been published by contemporaries of the sum expended by the honoured founder of St. Augustine's College at Canterbury, in carrying out his laudable purpose, we have authority for saying, indeed we are requested to state, that the amount, which is not yet fully ascertained, is expected to be under £20,000.—*Guardian.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CATHEDRAL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—How many are the objects which we meet with in our journey through this world which are calculated to awaken in the reflective mind a train of solemn and important thoughts. We may pass them, as the millions do, without there being awakened one such thought—but still they stand, many of them for ages, fraught with all that is adapted to instruct and improve us, if we will but look at them and think. Some objects cannot be contemplated but with pleasing emotions. The silent hill—the lowly vale—or shady wood, where once was gathered a holy company to worship God, when the storm of persecution was sweeping through the land—is beautiful to look upon, and most hallowing to contemplate. Even the dark prison-house in which once was heard the voice of a suffering yet happy saint giving glory to God, bath to the true man a charm, about it which arrests the eye and moves the heart; and while our sympathies are excited when thinking of those who, for conscience' sake, were once immured within its murky walls and gloomy bars, yet is it not unattended with joy at the thought of the good which has been the result. We may not, however, be able to look with the same emotions on the venerable cathedral which, age after age, has stood as the appropriated temple of religion. How often has the traveller's eye gladly caught in the distance its pointed spire, which has reminded him of the nearness of his home; and to another how often has it been as a beacon, directing him to the right track; while to few, we fear, has it ever been the guide to heaven. How many have looked upon its time-worn turrets, and had recalled to them the early days in which they strolled amid its shady retreats, or played around its age-marked walls, without having associated with it the best of all recollections, that *there they were born again*. To such a conclusion we cannot but come—grievous though it may be—since no localities present more of spiritual barrenness and desolation than those in which the cathedral erects its antique form. As we contemplate it, nothing impresses us more than the thought of what might have been accomplished in the way of religious good by all the wealth, talent, and learning, it has secured to itself. There has been light in it, but it has been like the light of the moon, beneath whose sickly rays nature never revives; there has been wealth apportioned to it, but the wealth has been eagerly grasped at by the few, and the stream of charity has been stemmed. There has been learning, but it has only tended to keep at a greater distance from its possessors the sons of industry and toil. While one looks at such an edifice, one is ready to exclaim—What a pity that it should have stood so long only to please the eye by its architectural form and beauty, or charm the ear as the sweet sounds of melody were heard beneath its fretted roof! What a fountain of living water might it have been, sending forth those streams which fertilize and beautify the moral desert of the world! but now, instead of the fir-tree is seen the thorn, and where we should see the myrtle-tree is found only the brier. But a negative evil is, perhaps, not the only one connected with such ecclesiastical establishments; there may be a positive one—not the mere failing to do good, but the actual working of evil. Have they not engendered pride? Have they not pampered the already indolent, and made them more incurably so? Have they not obscured the simple beauty of the gospel, and endeavoured rather to allure the eye than move and melt the heart? Have they not, by an adherence to empty pomp and useless ceremony, been rather instrumental in keeping multitudes in nature's darkness, than enlightening them with the light of the living? If our cathedrals be the blessing which some even now-a-days would like to persuade us they are, let them point out to us the religious or moral good they have accomplished. Let them tell us, as far as can be told, how many have become changed characters by an attendance on them—how many illiterate minds have become educated—how many stricken sons of sorrow have been consoled—how many anxious inquirers have been kindly directed to the great Physician and to the narrow way which leads to heaven. If these things have not been accomplished by them, let us not have the empty vaunting about their religious importance. We must judge of institutions as we judge of individuals—by their fruits. Whatever may have been the original design in their institution, they have become rather the nurseries of evil than the disseminators of good. They may be of a great importance to a few who wish to *fare sumptuously every day*, but to "the million" they are worse than useless. We would not, however, be understood in these remarks as wishing to have either injured or demolished these edifices of age and beauty. We would not have one stone of them displaced. Let them stand in all their pristine stateliness and grace. They are as connecting links between the past and the present; and, in the way of science, the men who have been sleeping for ages in the dust, through them still speak to us. We venerate all mementos of departed greatness, and would deprecate the ruthless hand of the spoiler. Let all that marks the spread of science and the development of mind be preserved in admiration. Whilst we write this, we would still have a change effected, and a great change too, in our cathedral establishments. We would not have them stand only to be looked at, and their vast revenues be turned into the coffers of a few, who *make a show of work*, but do none. Let them be converted into use—real, general, and lasting use—that whilst, by the magnificence of their structure, they are ornaments in our land, they may, by a good use of them, become the praise of many. We fear, however, whether this will be fully realized till the unhallowed and baneful union of Church and State be thoroughly severed—"a consummation devoutly to be wished" by all who rightly understand and duly appreciate the purity and simplicity of the religion of Christ.

Chichester.

Yours respectfully,
W. BEALBY.

Mr. JELICO, a QUAKER, having, as agent for a number of persons in Kilkenny and Tipperary, paid the tithe rent-charge to the various incumbents on the properties under his control, has been expelled by the Society of Friends. Mr. Jelico caused application to be made to the Irish Court of Queen's Bench last week for a mandamus to compel the Society to restore him to their body. The Court held that it had no jurisdiction.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

REGULATION OF CLUBS AND SECRET SOCIETIES.—The National Assembly, yesterday week, commenced the discussion of a project of law relative to Clubs. It was agreed without discussion, that no club shall be opened till a declaration has been made of the names, profession, and residence of its founders, and of the days intended for its meetings. To the third article, declaring certain club-meetings to be public assemblies, and reserving places for the public, an addition was proposed forbidding the attendance of women and youths. M. Flocon protested against the exclusion of women, whose presence always proves a guarantee of good feeling and order. The addition was carried by a large majority. By the fourth article it was provided, that a public functionary in uniform shall be present at the club-meetings, and be responsible for order. By the fifth, a *procès-verbal* is required from the members present at each board sitting, which shall set forth what members were present and what business was transacted, and shall be legal evidence. Article thirteen proposed to empower the formation of "other" clubs "for political and other purposes," and to bring them within the grasp of the authorities. It was warmly opposed. M. Coquerel, the reporter, said that the article would only apply to political associations; and if such were not embraced, the law would become illusory by the formation of secret bodies. M. Dufaure spoke against the article at great length, and with effect. He moved the omission of the words "and other," so as to restrict the law expressly to clubs formed for political purposes. M. Dupin, senior, supported the bill, in a strain of irony so perfect that he misled his hearers till the last sentence: he ended amidst great laughter by declaring—"A Republican government is more exposed than any other to secret societies; those who have founded this government must not allow themselves to be attacked and overthrown by the very same means they themselves adopted to effect their purpose." Eventually the clause was passed as agreed to by the committee; and the consequence is, that henceforth in France the Government will have an absolute and unlimited right to put down all societies of whatever kind and whatever may be their object. One of the clauses of the old law, which used to be most abused, was that which prevented more than twenty persons from holding a meeting without the authority of the Government. This provision has now been suppressed by M. Senard, on the ground that he does not choose to have the intentions of the law evaded by people meeting in parties of nineteen each, so that the new law leaves to the Minister for the time being the arbitrary power of preventing the smallest number of people from assembling (whatever their real object may be), on the pretext that their meeting is contrary to law. The *Constitutionnel* very truly remarks, that for rigour this clause of the bill goes far beyond any law of the Empire or Restoration, to say nothing of the law of 1834, which allows meetings of twenty persons. On Friday, the Assembly resumed the adjourned discussion on the decree relative to clubs. M. Jouin, who contended that the right of association was a gift of God, and a consequence of that great principle of the gospel, "assist each other," moved an amendment to the effect, "that no arrest warrant should be issued against the offenders, and that they should be tried by a jury." M. Jaubert opposed, and M. Dupont warmly supported, the amendment, which was ultimately put and negatived. M. Dupont afterwards moved a portion of M. Jouin's amendment, providing that all offences and violations of the law should be tried by a jury. After two trials by rising and sitting, a ballot was ordered, and the following was the result:—

Number of voters	739
Absolute majority	367
For the amendment	363
Against it	376

Majority against it 8 votes.

The Assembly ultimately adopted the project of decree by a majority of 629 to 100.

M. PROUDHON'S SCHEME OF CONFISCATION.—On Wednesday, M. Thiers presented his report on M. Proudhon's scheme for levying a tax of a third of the proceeds of all property for the benefit of labour. The report dissected the plan elaborately, and condemned it as a measure to rob one class for the benefit of another—ultimately, to ruin all. M. Proudhon demanded and obtained a day to reply. His scheme had been so disfigured that he scarce recognised it in the one condemned. In the report, M. Thiers had commented severely on a measure of "progressive taxation" contemplated by the Government. General Cavaignac remonstrated, regretting that a measure not yet introduced should have been "reprobated" beforehand. M. Thiers explained; but, being interrupted much whilst speaking, he said he perceived that his patience would be tasked if he intended to be heard. A member retorted, "Our patience is already tasked in listening to you." Here the matter dropped.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A letter from Prince Louis Napoleon, of the 8th July, was read in the Assembly, stating that his election for Corsica has been without his consent or approval; but adding—

While I do not, however, renounce the honour of being one day a representative of the people, I think I ought to wait until the time that my return to France cannot in any way serve as a pretext to the enemies of the Republic. I trust that my disinterestedness may prove the sincerity of my patriotism, and prove the best reply to those who erroneously accuse me of ambition. The letter made a very favourable impression on the Assembly.

REGULATION OF THE PRESS.—The committee on the decree for regulating the press held a night sitting on Thursday, which terminated its labours. M. Berville was appointed to prepare the report. Eight members, who formed the majority present, approved the principle of security money; six others declared against it, and the fifteenth member of the committee, who was absent, had announced that he approved the principle of security money. Consequently that principle is supported by nine voices in the committee, against six. The report was to be presented to the National Assembly on Monday.

A SECOND CHAMBER.—The question of a second chamber may be regarded as practically decided in the negative. Of the fifteen bureaux into which the assembly is resolved, fourteen have decided against two chambers. Even the club of the Rue de Poitiers, which includes the chief part of the ex-deputies and the party of the old centre left, are divided upon it, and many who are strongly opposed to ultra-democracy are nevertheless adverse to a second legislative chamber.

"The spirit of reaction," writes the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "is apparent everywhere in Paris, but still more so in the provinces. The patriotic cries in favour of the Republic, and the hymn of the Marseillaise, are now never heard. In the theatres of the capital burlettas are produced and received with shouts of applause, in which the doctrines, symbols, and phrases of democracy are held up to ridicule."

It is in contemplation to prorogue the National Assembly from the 25th August to the 25th of September. The representatives would thus have a month's vacation preparatory to the discussion on the constitution, which cannot well commence before the 1st of October, in consequence of the labours imposed on the committee for the introduction of the votes come to in the late conferences.

General Damesme died on Saturday. The General suffered amputation of the upper part of the thigh, in consequence of a gun-shot wound which broke the thigh bone at the Place du Pantheon, on the 26th of June. The wound proceeded progressively towards recovery, and was almost completely cicatrised; but suddenly the dangerous symptom called purulent absorption declared itself, which terminated in his death. The deceased had but just been appointed Commander of the Garde Mobile.

Never were there so many mendicants as at this moment in the streets of Paris. It is impossible to pass through any street without being importuned by objects of compassion, blind or lame, or by women with squalid children in their arms. Their number is estimated at 9,000.

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY of the National Assembly continued its investigations with activity. M. Bauchard had, it appears, collected numerous data relative to the causes and character of the two insurrections of the 15th of May and 23rd of June, and expected to be able to submit, in three or four days, his report to the committee, which may, probably, lay it before the Assembly in the beginning of next month. The committee does not intend to propose any resolution, nor to draw up a bill of indictment against anybody; it will merely demand that the evidence and documents it had collected be printed. "The Assembly, the Government, and public opinion," says the *Journal des Débats*, "may then judge with perfect knowledge the facts and the men who exercised in those insurrections so fatal an influence for the country. Among the witnesses examined by the committee were Messrs. Louis Blanc and Causidière, who were several times examined by the committee."

All the accounts from the departments coincide in announcing that the late municipal elections have terminated in favour of the moderate Republican candidates.

MM. Pacard, Dufour, and Co., one of the most honourable banking-houses of Paris, who were obliged to close their establishment in consequence of the Revolution of February, have resumed business after having satisfied all their engagements.

SPAIN.

The Queen has completely recovered from her late indisposition.

Letters from the frontiers of Catalonia of the 24th say Cabrera was on the 21st in the environs of Centellas, in the district of Vich, and at four hours' march from the chief place, at the head of 500 chosen men, and in the centre of all the Montemolinist forces.

2,000 convicts at Valladolid had revolted, murdered their guards, and fled into the country with the intention of joining the Montemolinists.

GERMANY.

By an ordinance dated the 16th ult., the Minister of the Empire for the Department of War has notified to the different states of Germany, that the Regent of the Empire has assumed the supreme command of the entire armed force of Germany. He desires the different Ministers of War to assemble on parade, on the 6th of August, all the Federal troops of their respective garrisons; to inform them of this step; and to make them give three "vivats" in token of homage to the Regent. From that day the Federal colours will be worn by the German army.

The National Assembly, on the 19th, resolved—

That it regards the hitherto existing union of the Duchy of Limburg (which belongs to the German Confederation) with the Kingdom of the Netherlands under one and the same constitution and administration as irreconcilable with the German Federative Constitution; and that its previous resolution of the 27th of June, declaring void all decisions of individual German governments at variance with the constitution hereafter to be framed by the Assembly, is applicable to Limburg.

On the 22nd, a long debate took place on questions of foreign policy, and issued in a solemn affirmation that in the foreign policy of the Central Power "the honour and rights of Germany should take precedence of every other consideration." A unanimous resolution was also passed in favour of the immediate acknowledgment of the French Republic by Germany, and of the despatch of an ambassador to Paris at the earliest practicable opportunity. A few of the orators on this occasion expressed a natural jealousy of French ambition and encroachment, while approving of the establishment of amicable relations with the Republic; but, with a single exception, all of them exhibited the most unreasonable suspicion of this country and dislike of its policy.

In the sitting of the Assembly, on the 28th, after an animated and eloquent debate, in which Janiezewski and Vanedey were the champions of the Poles of Posen, Jordan and Lichnowsky the voters against their claims, the Assembly went to the vote, and rejected all the motions for the independence of the province of Posen. The Assembly approved of the division of the province of Posen into German and Polish, and admitted the deputies of the former. It sanctioned provisionally the line of demarcation drawn by General Pfuel. A motion to engage Germany to struggle for the independence of Poland was negatived by 331 votes against 101, 26 abstaining. It is worthy of remark that, in the debate, Ruge having said that he hoped Radetski would be beaten out of Italy, the expression was cheered by at least half the Assembly.

Speaking on the commercial affairs of Germany, the Leipzig correspondent of the *Economist* says:—"The prospects for a reasonable free trade are worse than ever; for the new Ministers of Finance and of Home Affairs, both in Prussia and in Saxony, are in favour of the protective system. And how Austria will be inclined, we may easily imagine from its system of prohibition up to this day."

AUSTRIA.

The Archduke John opened the Austrian Diet, for the Emperor, on the 22nd ult., in a speech breathing amity and peace towards all the states of the empire, and all foreign countries. Even of Italy he said:—

The war in Italy is not directed against the liberties of the people of that country; its real object is to maintain the honour of the Austrian arms in presence of the Italian powers, recognising their nationality, and to support the most important interests of the State. The benevolent desire to terminate pacifically unhappy dissensions having been without effect, it has become the task of our brave army to conquer an honourable peace.

The Regent was expected to leave Vienna on the 28th, and the Emperor's return was fixed for the 26th. The Viennese appear rather indifferent about the Emperor's return: they had almost learnt to do without him. There were rumours of his probable abdication.

HUNGARY.

Letters from Pesth announce that the Hungarians have met with a severe defeat near Szegedin. The statements are conflicting; but it appears, after bombarding and taking St. Thomas, they encountered a body of 15,000 Illyrians and Servians, and were completely defeated. Their commander, Count Bechtold, is said to be amongst the slain.

On the other hand, letters from Szaszka of the 16th of July, in the *Oesterreichischen Zeitung*, state that a battle has been fought at Berlas, in which the insurgents were defeated. The Hungarian Ministry have ordered their troops to attack the insurgents wherever they find them, and a large army of 60,000 men is about to be concentrated on the frontiers of the Banat.

In the sitting of the Lower House of Hungary, on the 20th, Kossuth invited the assembly to support the proposal for sending troops to assist the Austrian government in the prosecution of the war with Italy. This proposal at first met with opposition, but Kossuth declared the question a cabinet one, and gave it to be understood that the only point he wished to impress upon them was, that his object was to assist Austria in obtaining an honourable peace, but not to strike any blow to the liberty of the Italians. The war was against Charles Albert, not against the Italians. The most significant part of Kossuth's speech was, however, that in which he said: "The desire is expressed that we should remove our troops from Italy, but, if we do so, 35,000 Croats would also return to their country, and they would give us fine work to do." This threat seems to have had the best effect, for Kossuth's proposal was adopted, and it was decided to send 50,000 men to Italy to assist Austria.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin journals, to the 24th ult., report the return of General Pfuel from Petersburg on the 21st, bringing peaceable and friendly assurances from the Emperor.

A deputation from Cologne had arrived at Berlin, for the purpose of inviting the King to be present at the six hundredth jubilee of the foundation of the cathedral, which will take place at Cologne on the 14th instant. The deputies will afterwards go to Vienna and Munich, and deliver a similar invitation to the Regent of the Empire, and the two Kings of Bavaria, Louis and Maximilian.

A good deal of discontent reigns in Prussia against the proceedings of the Frankfort Assembly; and fears are entertained that on the 6th instant—the day on which the army is to take a kind of oath of allegiance to the lieutenant of the empire—some military uproar may ensue. A large meeting has been held at Stettin to oppose any oath, save that to the King, and many regiments have sent deputations with the same petition. Petitions to the same effect have been presented by the electors of Berlin.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—Berlin, July 24.—The draught of the constitution, as modified by the commission, or rather the sections, of the Chamber by which it has been discussed, is published to-day. In some points the alterations from that laid before the Assembly by the King and the late Ministry are important. The greatest is the change in the constitution of the First Chamber, which is now lessened in number and made entirely elective, while no property qualification for its members is to be required. It is a senate of a republic, not a House of Peers of a monarchy, which by the original system it was intended to resemble. The electoral base of the Second Chamber is also widened, as one elector is henceforth to be chosen for every 250 of the population, instead of every 500. The veto of the Crown is made "suspensive." By another paragraph "nobility is abolished." Most of the other general principles affirmed in the first draught are retained unaltered. That a more popular form was to be given to the First Chamber was announced by the present Ministry, but whether the whole of the present arrangement of that body is what would be termed a Government measure cannot be known till the public discussion is taken. It must be understood that the whole of the present scheme is recommended only, not adopted, and ere it passes it may be again greatly modified. If it is, the changes are more likely to be conservative than democratic. For instance, the abolition of the nobility will scarcely be agreed to by a Chamber in which the Republicans do not amount to one-eighth of the representative body. That the exclusive privileges of the German aristocracy will be abolished there is no doubt; the Government is effecting that by direct laws, which destroy its exemptions from certain taxes, and the peculiar hereditary rights and jurisdictions it possessed, now become inconvenient obstacles to an uniform system of laws and "equality," before it.

ABOLITION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—The committee to which the proposal for the abolition of the punishment of death was referred has affirmed it, and recommended a bill for carrying the abolition into effect; the cases of war and the declaration of a state of siege are excepted. The military code will still retain the power of inflicting sentence of death. The report of the committee is only a recapitulation of the familiar arguments in favour of the abolition.

In the National Assembly, on the 28th, the President of the Council, Von Auerwald, communicated the failure of the negotiations for peace with Denmark, qualified by the statement that they will probably be renewed. The following is his declaration:—

You have already heard that the negotiations for an armistice between the Commanders-in-Chief of the German and Danish armies have not led to the desired result; but active exertions in a cause which is the subject of our most earnest intentions give us hopes that, notwithstanding this failure, we shall be able to attain the desired end.

He then proceeded to remark on the question of the oath of allegiance to Archduke John, as Vicar of the Empire. He said:—

I do not see in the invitation of the German Ministry of War so great a difficulty as has been sought to be attached to it. It is, perhaps, an unusual demand; but I do not feel myself in a position to state my view to be any other than that I hope this domestic affair will easily be brought, in form as in reality, to an understanding. As we have started with the purpose of furthering the unity of Germany, we will avoid all regulation likely to endanger the dignity and independence of Prussia.

These statements were received with loud cheers.

ROME.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED.

The discontent produced by the refusal of the Pope to sanction a declaration of war against Austria has broken out in disorders which appear to have been modelled on the late popular manifestations in Paris. The minister, Mamiani, having first extorted from the Pope a consent to a declaration of war, communicated the intelligence to the Chamber; but on the following day his holiness retracted. In consequence of this the Ministry, at midnight of the 19th ult., resigned, and the resignation was accepted. The next day the Count Pasolini was summoned to the Vatican and commanded to form a Ministry. He demanded, however, a previous authority to declare war, which the Pope refusing, his mission was at an end, and the State left without a government. On the circulation of this news nothing could exceed the exasperation of the people. On the 19th the greatest agitation reigned, and the people made an attempt to take possession of the castle of St. Angelo, which stands almost at the gates of the Vatican; they then proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, demanding an immediate declaration of war; they rushed into the Chamber as occurred in Paris on the 15th May. The President having suspended the sitting remonstrated with the populace, and prevailed on them to withdraw. This scene determined the Ministry to demand a declaration of war, and led to the proceeding we have just mentioned relating to Count Pasolini.

The Pope having on the 24th ult., failed to form a Ministry on his own principles of neutrality and peace, the Chamber of Deputies and the people instituted a Provisional Government.

A committee of war has been appointed at Bologna, who are charged to take such measures as they may think necessary, without reference to the central government at Rome. The principle adopted as the basis of action with this committee, is not only the defence of the pontifical states, but the total expulsion of the Austrians beyond the Alps. It disavows, however, any intention of

separating from the Roman government, and professes to have been constituted with the authorization of the Ministry at Rome.

NORTHERN ITALY.

AUSTRIAN SUCCESSES.

On the 23rd ult. General Aspre, with 25,000 men, came out from Verona, forced the position of Sona and Somna Campagna, and drove the Piedmontese from all the country between the Upper Adige and the Lake of Garda, and the plain of Verona and the Mincio. At the same time an Austrian force of 8,000 descended the Montebello, and, after taking the heights of La Corona, ejected the Piedmontese from the Plateau of Rivoli. The beaten Sardinians, whose force was not one-fourth that of the enemy, retired opportunely, some to Peschiera, others across the Mincio, and a few to Villafranca.

By advices to the 25th we learn that the Austrians had been successful in all their operations. The Mincio had been forced at Monzambano and at Salionga,—and Ponti, on the right bank at Pozzolongo, six miles at this side of it are occupied. The King, with 25,000 men, was at Villafranca. It was said he was marching towards Goito by one account, while another alleged that he was moving on Somna Campagna. The King's hesitation arose from the uncertainty which prevailed of the enemy's ulterior object, as it was still uncertain whether he meant to follow up his successes on the right of the Mincio, attack the position of Goito, destroy the field-works and entrenchments made there by the Piedmontese, and then enter Mantua by La Grazzile, or retire by the road now open to him to the Upper Adige, cross the river at Pontone or Bussolengo, and march into Verona by the high road of the Tyrol, liberated by his late operations. The fortresses of Peschiera were closed even to the Piedmontese troops, and all those who defended the passage of the Mincio have retired in some disorder on Sonato, where they are to rally and be reformed. A perfect panic prevailed in the country on the right of the Mincio, so much so that all the visitors at Dezerzano, on the Lake of Garda, ten miles from Peschiera, on the high road to Milan, fled in dismay on Monday night to Brescia. The Austrians had committed no excesses, and the cavalry that appeared at Pozzolongo on Tuesday morning, on alighting at the hotel, declared that they meant to pay for everything they asked for.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

The King of Naples has published a formal protest against the "resolution adopted in Palermo of the 11th of July," calling the Duke of Genoa to the throne of Sicily. Great preparations are on foot for an overwhelming invasion of Sicily; and it is said to be intended to embark 32,000 troops by about the 20th, and land them at Syracuse.

Advices from Palermo to the 21st of July state, that the news of the projected invasion by the Neapolitan forces had created an intense sensation, and had again roused a spirit throughout the island which showed that the resistance would be deadly and universal. A large French and English squadron—six sail of the line of each nation—were in the port, and the object of this assemblage was a matter of anxious curiosity. The French, it was said, had promised their aid to the Sicilians on the first demand, whenever it might be needed, and many conjectures were formed as to the instructions for the English forces in case of such a contingency. The Descartes, French war steamer, sailed on the 21st for Genoa, conveying the Sicilian deputation to their new King, Alberto Amedeo.

WALLACHIA.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following extract from a letter, dated Bucharest, July 6:—"The Pasha of Jassy has officially informed the Government that the Turkish troops will enter the principalities simultaneously with the Russian army, in order to re-establish order and tranquillity."

The latest accounts from Bucharest state that the provisional government had fled, and that Bibesco was to return. The agitated state of the capital may be judged from the fact that on the 13th, the day after their flight, couriers had been sent to recall them.

The greatest ignorance prevailed at Bucharest on the 13th as to the whereabouts of the Russians, whose last place of encampment was at Verlad.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

The temporary armistice would expire on the 27th ult., when negotiations having failed the war would be renewed.

A letter of the 25th ult. from Hamburg gives an account of the manner in which General Wrangel refused to sign the armistice which the Plenipotentiary of his King had concluded at Malmo. General Wrangel, it appears, made his own conditions, which the Danes could not possibly accept. He would have garrisoned Schleswig with 3,000 Federal troops. He asked the Danish Government to acknowledge and respect some of the decrees of the Provisional Government of the Duchies. Prussia was the first to open the negotiations at Malmo, by sending the Count Pourtales there. The draught of the armistice was submitted to the Cabinet at Berlin, who, after mature deliberation, accepted it with some slight modification, to which Denmark afterwards consented. Two copies of this armistice were sent to the respective Commanders of the armies, in order to receive their signatures, without an ulterior ratification, for this was the form which Prussia expressly insisted on. The very words, "Prussia, acting in the name of and for the German Confederation," are introduced into all the articles of the armistice. General Neumann, moreover, was the bearer of strict orders for General Wrangel to sign the armistice.

It is affirmed that it has been decided to recal

General Wrangel for disobedience of orders, and to appoint Prince Radziwill in his place. It is moreover asserted that the Prussian government has determined to withdraw its troops, but this report wants confirmation.

A letter from Copenhagen, of the 26th, says:—The King of Denmark left for Malmo on the 24th, and was present, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Generals Oxholm and Levetzan, at a review there by the King of Sweden over 12,000 Swedes. The King left for Copenhagen immediately after the review.

The Provisional Government of the Duchies has issued a proclamation declaring the negotiations at an end, and throwing the responsibility of recommencing the war on the Danes, who, it states, required from General Wrangel dishonourable conditions, and rejected the most reasonable demands. The rest of the proclamation is an appeal to the inhabitants to renew the war with energy, and expressing the gratitude of the Duchies to the states of Germany that furnish the 10th Corps of the Army of the Confederation. It also declares that the Duchies "belong inseparably to Germany," and closes with the determination to "conquer or fall."

INDIA.

The Overland Mail brings advices from Bombay to June 19th. The Sikh troops and irregulars under the command of Lieut. Edwardes and the district British officers had gained decided successes over the Mooltan rebels. The enemy suffered great slaughter, with the loss of two guns and five swivel pieces; their chief was killed, and one of second note taken prisoner. The corps under the British officers now hold possession of the forts of the Dera and the line of the Indus. The enemy's force in the field at present consists of about 3,000 men and eight guns; while that of Edwardes and Cortlandt comprise three mixed Sikh regiments, 1,500 irregular horse, eight guns, and 20 swivel pieces. Their levies are said to have fought bravely, to be under good control, and show no disposition to fraternize with the rebels. A small body of Beloochees, under one of their chiefs, had joined the English standard and done excellent service. The Dewan Molraj was understood to have about 10,000 men around him in Mooltan, and all accounts describe him as energetically employed in organizing his troops and strengthening the fortifications. Upper Scinde continued tranquil.

The rest of the intelligence from the north-west of India presents no feature of prominent importance. Since the removal of the Ranees our authorities at Lahore continued to employ the most active efforts for securing the safe occupation of that capital, and in tracing out the late conspiracy and frustrating further hostile intentions. The design of the conspirators was to have admitted 5,000 men into Lahore, who were to have fallen upon and massacred the Europeans. Parties had been concentrated in the neighbouring villages for that purpose. The arrival of the reinforcement formerly alluded to, of two native regiments with some artillery and irregular cavalry, had produced a very salutary effect at Lahore, being generally regarded by the Sikhs as the advanced guard of a larger force. Extraordinary exertions meanwhile continued to be made in the repairs and additions required for the fortifications at Lahore, and the works are said to have proceeded in a most satisfactory manner. Additional reinforcements had been ordered up.

Smart shocks of earthquake are mentioned as having occurred on the 26th of May in Western India, felt chiefly from Mount Aboo to Deesa. The shocks appear to have been more or less felt across the whole peninsula. The north-west monsoon had set in favourably on the coast, but seemed likely to be late in the Deccan.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

MEHEMET ALI'S BODILY HEALTH continues rather to improve than decline. His mind is not, however, rallying; on the contrary, he has manifested extreme restlessness of late, owing to the removal of his usual society. Having been always accustomed to daily intercourse with the people, he is fretful, and at times outrageous, now that the avocations of his former associates require their attendance elsewhere. Ibrahim Pacha has been confined to his room from rheumatism. He is very feeble.

THE GRAVES OF THE MORMONS.—We have conversed with a gentleman who has recently returned from the far West, who was eye-witness to the distress and sufferings of these misguided and persecuted people. The description he gives of the hardships and privations they endure, since their lawless expulsion from their homes in Missouri and Illinois, is enough to make the blood freeze in the hearts of a Christian people. Famine and disease have made frightful ravages in their numbers. Strewn along the path they have travelled, to the intermediate plains, lying between the Mississippi and the Great Salt Lake, the graves of a thousand men, women, and children, are to be seen by the traveller who passes that route, marking with unerring certainty the road they have taken, and the sufferings they must have endured. Their numbers have suffered repeated decimation since the commencement of their journey towards the shores of the Pacific. Food failing, roots, grass, and even unclean reptiles have been used for food, and hence this frightful loss of life.—*Boston Chronotype*, July 1.

Last week the fifth annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute was held in Lincoln. Several interesting papers on local antiquities were read. On Thursday the members made excursions to Gainsborough, Stow, and Torksey.

IRELAND.

THE INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT.

The following graphic description, or rather summary, of the events of the past week is taken from the *Times* of Monday:—"The state of affairs across the Channel not only is much better ascertained, but is also much more satisfactory, than it was a few days ago. The vigorous measures just taken by Government and the Legislature have fallen like thunderbolts on the faction. At Dublin club leaders, secretaries, "felons," riflemen, pikemen, with all their material, have been dispersed in a thousand directions. The very wind of the 11th and 12th Victoria, c. 35, has almost swept the city clean. The *Nation* and the *Felon* newspapers have been simultaneously suppressed, without the streets of Dublin rising to their rescue. Warrants and proclamations are out for the arrest of all the leaders; and heavy rewards are offered for the capture of the principals, without much sign as yet of the myriads that were to muster around them. These worthies have generally sought safety in flight. The most serious, because the most melancholy, part of the scene is that of which Smith O'Brien is the centre. This spoilt child of faction has most miserably overrated the power of his name, and the disaffection or the courage of the people. The whole of the last week he has been wandering aimless and uncertain about the hills on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny. At one time he had a train of several hundred men, armed with pikes, scythes, and hayforks, and marching along the road three abreast; they were variously estimated at 2,000, 10,000, 100,000, according to the experience, the alarm, or the bias of the spectators. On Thursday, however, they had melted away. It is most gratifying to hear—and we are anxious to do all justice to the fact—that the Roman Catholic clergy have interfered with great earnestness and effect to save the poor creatures from the doom that awaited them. Even Father Kenyon has had the tardy prudence to give the "Felon" Lator a rather cool reception. They who know the immense amount of bravado that reverend gentleman would have to swallow before he could show the white feather will apprehend from his flagging that the game of rebellion must indeed be all over.

Poor O'Brien—if it is allowable to pity so perverse and mischievous an animal—is evidently beside himself, if, indeed, he ever enjoyed an English average of sanity. Armed with pike and pistol, muttering broken sentences, and with a reckless swaggering gait, he goes he knows not whither, and does he knows not what. At Mullinahone he entered the police station, looking, we should imagine, more like Robinson Crusoe than the King of Munster, and required the seven occupants, of whom three were not quite recovered from a fever, to deliver up their arms. On their politely declining, he had recourse to persuasion. As there was a considerable number of pikes round the station, the police judged it best to temporize with the poor crazy rebel, and requested a night to think over his suggestion. The pikes departed, and the brave men forthwith took measures against another interview, if such should occur, which, however, did not. The Tipperary boys, excitable as they are, possess a degree of shrewdness, and when they saw the man talking incoherently, and throwing his head from side to side, they conferred with one another, and came to the timely conclusion that their leader was a fool. A rapid desertion ensued. The hero of the coal-cellar, who has a taste for strange adventures, appeared soon after at a cottage-door, asking a night's rest for himself and one or two faithful adherents. At midnight King Lear got up and set off over the fields, with a mad Tom or two at his side. Is it possible to conceive a more deplorable incident? A later report speaks of the Mr. S. O'Brien arriving at Ullingford, and of crowds gathering to his standard. Even if this be true, we feel sure they will desert as soon as they perceive their leader's mental condition.

The real actors in the scene form so small and so ridiculous a group that the preparations made against them seem at first sight on almost too large a scale. Several thousand men, including Artillery, Riflemen, and the 72nd Highlanders, have been sent with all expedition in quest of O'Brien and his "flying column," and a very formidable concentration of forces is in progress. Lord Hardinge, also, with a noble indifference to his personal dignity, has consented to take the command in the south of Ireland. This looks rather an excess of means for the capture of a single stray lunatic. But though O'Brien has already lost his throne in the affections or respect of Tipperary, undoubtedly there is a large population armed and ready for insurrection. Should accident give them a leader more worthy of their confidence and more suited to their taste, and should opportunity and promptness give them momentary success, there might be such an insurrection as it would cost many lives to put down. Against such a danger it is better to use too much than too little precaution. In saying this we feel no other fear than for the lives of the unfortunate dupes. Their pikes, formidable as they look, are as useless as the implements borne by her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard. Against grape-shot, congreves, and such "winged Satans," ten thousand pikes will be as utterly ineffectual as a bed of bulrushes on the river side. O'Brien has not a chance. Would that our words could reach him, and would that he could listen to them! Let him give himself up at once, and compromise for lodgings and light work at Bermuda.

As for the other rebels, Doheny, it is said, follow

the fortunes of O'Brien, and by his want of respectability contributes to the premature decay of the royal cause. No one appears to know where Meagher is flourishing his sword; but, if he is fighting anything, it must be the air. Dillon is equally inconspicuous. Lalor, the hero of Holycross, has been arrested. O'Reilly has surrendered. The rest are all hiding. Little will be heard of them for some time, except in the *Hue and Cry*.

All authentic intelligence assures us, that whatever the secret dispositions of the people—whatever their insane and most ungrateful sentiments towards their English and Scotch fellow-subjects—they are not ready to rebel. It is one thing to listen with pleasure to lying tirades against the more industrious and prosperous part of the empire, and another thing to take the field against it. There is a damning weakness at the bottom of this rebellion. The Irishman has, after all, a conscience, and that conscience reminds him that he has just been helped through a nine months' famine by the inhabitants of this country. The thought unnerves his arm, and distracts his intention. Before Heaven he is not prepared to die fighting against his benefactors.

THE CLUBS SUPPRESSED.

On Wednesday, Lord Clarendon issued a proclamation declaring the illegality of the clubs, and "strictly commanding all persons to withdraw from and abandon the same. In consequence, some clubs actually dissolved themselves. On Monday, proclamation was issued setting forth the names of the officers authorized to grant licenses for bearing arms; and in the course of the week these officers held sittings to issue licenses, and were most rigid in requiring reasons from each applicant why arms should be allowed to him, and in demanding surrenders on the most trifling reasons alleged by the police. In consequence of these measures the Hylands closed their forges, and left for one of the unproclaimed districts. Stratagems for the concealment and removal of arms are daily practised.

The clubs are everywhere in disorder, and flying. *Sans qui peut* is the order of the day. East, west, north, and south, the organization is cracking and dissolving. The O'Connell club, at Trim, which supplied the "fighting cheers," the Faugh-a-Ballagh, the Modeshill, and several others, have all dispersed by resolutions. The Cork clubs alone hold a sort of high head. A meeting of the "southern council" was held on Friday, to adopt some course in consequence of the proclamation. The "council" submitted a document, which advised the members not to dissolve their organization, and to be prepared to assemble at their rooms when called on, but advised the adjournment of all meetings until further notice. This stern resolution is likely to melt before the sterner demand of the proclamation and the recent act.

The city of Cork grand jury have found true bills against three Confederates, on an indictment for drilling and training. The principals have fled to England.

ARRESTS IN DUBLIN.

The *Dublin Evening Post* of Thursday contains the following:—"This day, Mr. Patrick O'Higgins, a Confederate and agent of English Chartists, was arrested. On the premises occupied by him were found a large quantity of arms, and other munitions of war; amongst which were 360 gun-stocks, a double-barrelled gun loaded with ball, a single-barrelled gun, a sword, and a pike—the latter was a most formidable weapon, the shaft being nine feet six inches long, mounted with a steel blade, exceeding two feet in length, furnished with an axe and hook. A person named Flanagan, a noted pike-maker, has also been arrested. In his house were found swords and cutlasses. Both parties have been committed to prison. In the houses of other suspected parties were found various weapons of warfare, as well as bullet-moulds, wadding, and ammunition, and also documents showing the connexion of the parties with the clubs."

THE "NATION" AND "FELON" SUPPRESSED.

Between the hours of five and six o'clock on Friday evening, a party of sixteen policemen, armed with cutlasses, proceeded to the printing-office of the *Nation* newspaper, in Sackville-lane, and seized all the printed copies of Saturday's intended publication, and a large quantity of blank paper, amounting altogether to about 8,000 blank sheets, all duly impressed with the Government stamp, and in course of preparation to be issued on Saturday. They destroyed the "forms" of the paper which were in type, and having rendered all the materials in the office unfit for use, removed the entire, with the exception of the machine, to Sackville-lane Station-house. They also arrested the workmen who happened to be assembled in the office, and conveyed them to Henry-street Police-office. While the above proceedings were in operation, another party entered the publication-office, in D'Olier-street, took possession of all the books and papers it contained, and arrested a young man named Wilkinson, connected with this department of the paper. A third section of the force were at the same time similarly employed at the office of the *Felon*, in Trinity-street, the whole movement having been simultaneously conducted.

On Saturday, the compositors of the *Nation* and *Felon* were examined by the magistrates, and those of them filling no responsible situation in connexion with those publications were unconditionally discharged.

DUBLIN, JULY 28.

REWARDS FOR THE ARREST OF THE INSURGENT BODY.

On Friday evening the Lord-Lieutenant issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

CLARENDON.—Whereas we have received information that William Smith O'Brien has been guilty of treasonable practices, and has openly appeared in arms against her Majesty: Now we, the Lord-Lieutenant, being determined to bring the said William Smith O'Brien to justice, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred pounds to any person or persons who shall secure and deliver up to safe custody the person of the said William Smith O'Brien: And we do hereby strictly charge and command all justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, and all other her Majesty's loyal subjects, to use their utmost diligence in apprehending the said William Smith O'Brien.

A similar proclamation has been issued, offering a reward for the apprehension of Thomas F. Meagher, John B. Dillon, and Michael Doheny. The reward in their case is £300.

The most startling part of the above document is that which accuses O'Brien of having openly appeared in arms against her Majesty. This is perhaps explained by the narrative of his encounter with the policemen at Mullinahone, as given above by the *Times*. The *Dublin Evening Post* states that the Lord-Lieutenant granted a reward of £20 to Constable Williams, of Mullinahone, and £5 to each of his men, for their determined conduct in the affair.

MR. O'BRIEN IN TIPPERARY.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Kilkenny on Friday night, says:—

Foremost among those who have instigated the people to armed rebellion has been Mr. Smith O'Brien. Yesterday and during Wednesday he had succeeded in causing the greatest excitement in that district, on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny, which surrounds the villages of Mullinahone and Ballingarry. He had collected there yesterday a considerable body of insurgents, and there is unfortunately no doubt that the population of that neighbourhood is ripe for rebellion or any other desperate extremity, being entirely lawless, degraded, and vile, and having, moreover, the reputation of possessing sufficient courage to execute all that the ferocity of their minds dictates. It would seem, however, that "the Tipperary boys" were acute enough to see that Smith O'Brien was not the man for them. If he conducted himself as like a lunatic among them, as I am told he did while here on Sunday last, mumbling and muttering to himself, his head going from side to side, and his whole appearance completely altered, it is not surprising that they should have been on their guard. Their priest too, the Rev. Mr. Corkeran, gave them sound and Christianlike advice, and his name deserves to be mentioned with honour for having stood forward at such a moment in defence of public order and the peace of Ireland. His exhortations to the crowd to return home, and not follow a madman, were attended with such success, that Mr. S. O'Brien was very soon almost completely deserted. It is said that he contemplated marching his followers to the Slievenamon mountain, and encamping there in some strong position, until he had been sufficiently reinforced to carry on rebellion on a great scale, and defy the Queen's troops in the open field. So completely, however, was he abandoned by the peasantry, that on arriving near the Nine-mile-house, half-way between Kilkenny and Clonmel, his escort amounted to only two or three persons. Finding himself thus deserted, I am told that he became greatly excited, and, in a state of distraction, after spending the early part of the night in some man's house, went out and lay down in the open field. Meagher and Dillon have left him, to urge on rebellion in other quarters, or to prevent the capture of all the Confederate leaders at one fell swoop. It has not yet transpired in what direction they have gone. Mr. S. O'Brien, however, is not alone, having been joined yesterday by Doheny, a person who, though occupying ostensibly the rank of a gentleman, is said to be at once disreputable and dangerous. He is a barrister by profession, and exercises some influence in a portion of Tipperary. But, from a conversation which I hear took place between the Rev. Mr. Corkeran and Smith O'Brien yesterday, he appears to have little chance of success with the people of Mullinahone and Ballingarry.

SEIZURE OF THE IRISH LEAGUE PAPERS.—ARREST OF THE SECRETARY.—HUE AND CRY.

JULY 29.—Government proceeds with determined vigour. To-day at two o'clock a party of police entered the room of the Irish League, 2, Dame-street, and seized all the papers, letters, &c., including 500 copies of a report of Mitchell's trial. The secretary, Mr. Halpin, who was also secretary of the Confederation, was carried off to the Castle-yard, and thence transmitted to Kilmmainham. Mr. Rea, of Belfast, a very active confederate, was apprehended in the Castle-yard whilst seeking an interview with his friend.

A Hue and Cry appears in an extra *Gazette* of this day, calling on all magistrates, constables, &c., to detain thirteen persons, who have absconded. Their names are Michael Crean, Thomas Mathew Halpin, Francis Morgan, Patrick James Smith, John H. Drumme, James Cantwell, Thomas D'Arcy McGhee, Joseph Brennan, Thomas Devin Reilly, John Cantwell, Stephen J. Meany, Henry Shaw, all of Dublin, and James F. Lalor, late of Tinnakill, Abbeyleix. Of these are already in Kilmmainham, Mr. T. M. Halpin, late Secretary to the Irish Confederation, and Mr. James F. Lalor, who has been arrested in the house of a friend in Tipperary. It is said this gentleman, who was a principal writer in the *Felon*, was endeavouring to raise the people in Borrisoleigh and its neighbourhood on Tuesday last, but he failed utterly. He was taken away without the slightest excitement following his arrest. "To this man," says the *Times*, "is Ireland mainly indebted for her present condition. He it was, by his own admission, who first instilled into the mind of John Mitchell those notions of Republicanism and Communism for which he paid the penalty of his liberty, and which are likely to lead to the teacher's own perpetual expatriation from his native land."

FURTHER ARRESTS.

Mr. Hyland, whose name has been so often heard

within the last few months in connexion with the pike manufacture, has been arrested, and is now in gaol in Wexford.

Four persons from the village of Blanchardstown, in the vicinity of Dublin, were committed on Saturday to Kilmmainham under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. They were proceeding to the city in a covered car about midnight, on Thursday, when they were checked at a toll gate, and incurred the suspicion of the horse patrol. The car, on being searched, was found to contain several stand of arms, including pike heads, ammunition, caps, bullets, &c. The prisoners were immediately taken up, brought into Dublin, and lodged in gaol, under the powers of the recent act.

Mr. Eugene O'Reilly, a prominent confederate, and a solicitor, surrendered on Saturday, and is now in Kilmmainham prison.

THE REBELLION BEGUN AND ENDED.

WILLMONT, NEAR BALLINGARRY, TIPPERARY.

Saturday night.

This morning at three o'clock intelligence was received at Kilkenny that O'Brien, Meagher, Doheny, O'Reilly, and Dillon, had been proclaimed traitors; that rewards had been offered of £500 for the apprehension of O'Brien, and of £300 for that of each of his four confederates. Notices to this effect were posted up not only in Kilkenny, but all over the country, policemen having been despatched on cars in every direction for that purpose. Scarcely had the announcement been made at Kilkenny, when Mr. Blake, the County Inspector of Constabulary, resolved to undertake the important duty which the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation pointed out. Having matured his plans, with the most praiseworthy despatch he started from Kilkenny shortly after day-break, and reaching Harleypark, ascertained there on undoubted authority that Smith O'Brien and the other proclaimed traitors had passed the night among the colliers (or "Black Boys") of Boulagh-common, within a mile of Ballingarry. This important point having been settled, Mr. Blake sent a messenger to Callan, where the constabulary of the surrounding district had been concentrated some days previously. These, to the number of 50 or 60 men, under the command of chief-constable Trant, he directed to march on the common of Boulagh, a distance of ten Irish miles. Mr. Blake also despatched a messenger to Mr. Greene, the resident magistrate of Kilkenny, requesting him to get a strong military force moved at once from the barracks there to the same point. Proceeding to Ballyphilip, the residence of Mr. Going, he there received further information as to the whereabouts of Mr. O'Brien and his rebel crew. Acting upon this, he proceeded at once to Thurles, and having secured military reinforcements of the most complete and overwhelming kind from that place, and, by the aid of messengers, from Fethard, Clonmel, Templemore, and Cashel, he had these all concentrated on the spot which had been pointed out to him as the head-quarters of the rebel army. While all these preparations were in progress, the small but courageous band of policemen from Callan had already penetrated to the very centre of disaffection, and, with a resolution which when all the circumstances are known will excite universal admiration, had in effect suppressed the insurrection. A body of fifty armed men had checked the rebellion which was to sweep before it the armies of the Queen and to disunite the two islands for ever! As I have not yet been on the field of battle, I am only able to give a general outline of what took place there. The police, marching to the common of Boulagh, found Smith O'Brien and his associates in treason stationed there with an overwhelming force, ready to give them battle. The bell of the nearest Roman Catholic Chapel had been rung as soon as they were seen approaching, and crowds of persons were momentarily flocking to the ranks of the insurgents. Finding himself in danger of being surrounded and cut off, chief-constable Trant threw his men into a substantial slated house which stands on an eminence close to the common. Here they were speedily assailed by the armed mob without and by their leaders. Mr. Smith O'Brien went up to the window with a brace of pistols in his hands, and called on them to surrender their arms, promising them that if they complied their persons would be safe. While he parleyed and endeavoured to fraternize by shaking hands with the men through the windows, his adherents were very coolly piling straw and hay at the entrance of the house, with the view of suffocating the poor fellows within, or burning them alive. The time was now come for action, but the police did not use their muskets till several shots had been fired at them, and stones thrown in on them through the window. One account says they fired a volley, another that they fired only three shots. Certain, however, it is that two men, one of them, I believe, named M'Bride, were killed dead on the spot, and that a third expired shortly after. It is also currently reported that one of Smith O'Brien's friends (some say Dillon) was wounded in the knee. The effect of this determined conduct was that the crowd retreated, and although Smith O'Brien urged them over and over again to go and pull down the house, they would not attempt it. The Roman Catholic clergyman of the district, it is said, arrived at this time on the scene of strife, and implored the people to abstain from violence. Smith O'Brien and his friends then appear to have got disgusted. Declaring that as the people would not stand by him, he would not stand by them, he fled across the country, upon the chief-constable's horse, and, rumour says, in the direction of Uringford. By this time a reinforcement of constabulary had arrived from Cashel, and soon after strong bodies of the regular troops, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, came

pouring in from every quarter. By the time they had arrived the utmost tranquillity prevailed—the rebellion had vanished, and was nowhere to be found. The military will bivouac to-night on the open field—no pleasant position, as it rains in torrents. So much for the battle of Boulagh-common, fought between 4,000 or 5,000 insurgents and 50 or 60 police.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

Ballingarry, Sunday, 3 p.m.

The scene of rebellion swarms with troops from every quarter. The disturbances are completely suppressed.

General MacDonald is here in command.

Two of the insurgents are mortally wounded, and are dying now, and there are a great many hurt.

There is no news here of Smith O'Brien and his companions.

It is said they fled to Johnstown; the cavalry and police are in pursuit of them. Another report, in which I place some reliance, states that O'Brien was fired at yesterday within a distance of ten yards by two policemen, and that he fell wounded; if so, it is likely he and the others are not far off.

THE CHARTISTS AND REPEALERS OF ENGLAND.

During the past week meetings of Chartists and Repealers have been continued in London, but they have not been very largely attended. The precautions adopted by the authorities were very effective. Thus, at a meeting held on Thursday evening, at the John-street Institution, Tottenham-court-road, we read:—

The news from Ireland, and the threats of the Repealers, that in less than twenty-four hours after the blow was struck in Ireland the clubs in London intended to help their brethren who were in Dublin and other places, had the effect of putting the authorities upon their guard. The police of the E, D, F, and G divisions were in reserve at their several station-houses. A considerable reinforcement was on duty in plain clothes in the immediate neighbourhood of Tottenham-court-road. The new outlasses, with saws at the back, were sent in large numbers to the force, and were worn by the men who were in reserve at the respective station-houses. This new weapon, whilst serving all the purposes of a sword, is so constructed that if once enter a barrier or plank, no matter how thick, scarcely a minute would be required to sever it. A sort of telegraphic communication was adopted last night by the Police Commissioners. Men in private clothes were so distributed that it required but one word to be given to the next man, and the intelligence could have been conveyed simultaneously over the metropolitan district to the various superintendents, who had each strong bodies of men waiting in reserve. The same precautions were adopted even in the more distant districts.

A Mr. Noland held in his hands the fourth edition of that day's *Morning Chronicle*, which announced the commencement of a rebellion in Ireland, the defeat and disaffection of the troops [loud cheers] and the burning of a railway station [cheers]. Mr. William Dixon having been unanimously voted to the chair, several speeches of the usual character were delivered. Mr. Frederick Bond Hughes was present during the whole of the proceedings on behalf of the Government. Everything passed off peaceably.

On Friday a meeting of a similar character was held at the South London Chartist Hall, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road. The second resolution was as follows:—

That this meeting do solemnly protest against the base and unconstitutional act of the British Legislature, as committed by them in suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland; and further do hereby tender a vote of thanks to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., and those gentlemen who supported him on that occasion, for his manly and patriotic conduct; and further, that we solemnly pledge ourselves to render our full aid and co-operation in the hour of need to our Irish brethren [loud cheers].

Mr. Shell, in proposing the resolution, said:—

He hoped the insurrection in Ireland would soon become general—[great cheering]—and he cared little for what he said, or for the consequences which might follow. If he suffered, he would only be like one of those unfortunate persons already placed in a dungeon by a base and bloody Government. If they allowed their brave patriots to remain under such confinement, they did not deserve the name of men [vociferous applause]. He called upon them to come forward, and show that they were not cowards, and God Almighty grant them victory [hurrah, and cheers].

At this stage of the proceedings the arrival of the "Mitchel Club" was announced, amidst deafening cheers, which lasted some minutes. The chairman announced that twelve policemen were outside the doors, with drawn cutlasses; he, therefore, exhorted them to disperse peaceably when they separated. Mr. Rooney, from the Mitchel Club, supported the resolution—

He asked if they were satisfied to allow the troops to embark from London to Ireland for the slaughter of Irishmen [series of "No, no."] They had come to the determination that sooner than any troops should leave London for Ireland, they must leave it over their corpses [tremendous cheering].

The chairman then answered the questions put by the speaker, and said they were organized, and would not allow the Irish to be sacrificed by the troops of this country. The meeting dispersed without coming into collision with the police.

At Manchester, Bolton, Birmingham, and other manufacturing towns, there has been considerable excitement and club demonstrations.

The Mayor of Manchester has issued a notice, advising owners of mills and other property to watch by night, lest the Irish Confederates in the town carry out their public threats of destruction by fire.

At Liverpool great anxiety has prevailed during the past week. The *Liverpool Mercury* of Friday,

referring to the alarming position of that great community, says that seizures of pikes and other destructive weapons continue to be made there. Some letters had also been discovered that conveyed important information to the magistrates regarding the intended movements of the disaffected:—

As a proof of the alarm that has been created by these disclosures, we have but to mention, that in addition to the troops of the line that have been brought to the place, the police force has been increased from 800 to 1,300 men, the whole of whom are now regularly drilled, and are supplied with fire-arms as well as with swords. In the districts of the town principally occupied by the Irish, or where there is the most probability of any disturbance originating, the officers parade in pairs, and are furnished with arms. In addition to this, their beats have been shortened, so that the extra number on duty every night is considerable.

On Friday night the Mayor and Magistrates came to the conclusion that it was necessary to take the more dangerous of the Liverpool denagogues into custody; and in pursuance of this decision a warrant was made out for the arrest of Dr. Reynolds, and an officer despatched therewith to Birmingham, to which town this individual was known to have fled. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, in explanation of this step, says:—

On Friday last the police, in searching for arms, discovered documents of an authentic and very alarming character, which left no doubt that the confederate conspiracy in Ireland had extended to Liverpool and Manchester. The organization here, I understand, commenced as early as April, 1847, but it was not until early in the present year that the disaffected contemplated a speedy appeal to physical force. Within the last few months the communication with the disaffected in Dublin has become intimate, and the consequence has been that clubs have been numerous established for the purpose of procuring arms and raising subscriptions for the felons in Ireland. I have reason to know that the organization had been tolerably matured, and that the danger to Liverpool was imminent. The town had been divided into districts, the clubs were all armed, and to a whole corps of rebels was allotted the atrocious task of setting fire to the shipping and cotton warehouses. This intelligence, I understand, only confirmed the information previously possessed by the magistrates; but as the seizure of all their papers compromising the leaders might precipitate matters, the mayor and Mr. Rushton promptly adopted the most adequate measures of precaution, and both of these gentlemen remained the whole of Friday night at the Town-hall, in readiness to aid in the event of any emergency. On Saturday the magistrates met, and, as the town has the utmost confidence in the arrangements adopted for the preservation of the peace, there is very little apprehension entertained.

FALSE RUMOURS OF REBELLION IN IRELAND.—A disgraceful imposition has been practised on the public by some parties in Dublin, who on Wednesday evening sent over to England statements of a rebellion having broken out in the South of Ireland. The statements were published in Liverpool, and forwarded to London, Manchester, Leeds, and other parts of the country, where they produced great temporary alarm. The fabricated account was as follows:—

OUTBREAK OF THE REBELLION.

THURLES, CLONMEL, AND KILKENNY IN ARMS.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, Half-past Six o'Clock.

I had scarcely finished and despatched the above when I was informed that most important intelligence had reached the Castle. I set out to make inquiry, and find that the crisis has at length taken place.

The railway station of Thurles is on fire, and for several miles along the line the rails have been torn up, the insurgents intending to capture the trains as they arrive.

Dreadful fighting is going on in Clonmel, and the people are armed in masses. The great leaders of the clubs in Dublin are there. The troops are said to have been overpowered, and some to have refused to act. The military force at Carrick, which manifested disaffection, is driven back and their quarters freed.

The contest is also going on in Kilkenny, and there also the insurgents are said to have been successful.

No reliable accounts later than the mail have reached from Waterford and Cork, but it is believed rebellion has there also broken out, and all through the south.

The policy of dividing the troops into such numerous small divisions is very much questioned.

The Queen's messenger is just started with despatches for London.

The falsehood of the rumours was soon discovered in Liverpool, and the telegraph sent a contradiction to the same parties to whom the hoax had been sent.

CURE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—Dr. Turnbull, of London, who has for many years devoted great attention to the diseases of the ear, appears to have discovered a method of conferring the faculty of hearing on deaf and dumb persons who have not decided malformation of the ear, produced by disease or otherwise. As far back as 1842 there was a very favourable notice of his cures in *Chambers's Journal*, and they were attested by medical men of eminence. Having now, by the experience of years, proved that the cure is permanent, Dr. Turnbull has visited Manchester, and is now in Leeds, for the purpose of bringing his cure before the medical profession and the public. At Manchester he operated on eighty or ninety persons, who had been born deaf and dumb, and of those about forty were cured. We see details in the Manchester papers, and we have also seen letters from Mr. Samuel Lucas, (brother-in-law of Mr. Bright, M.P.), stating that his own son, who was born deaf, has been restored to hearing by Dr. Turnbull. The doctor makes his experiments on deaf and dumb persons gratuitously, and always in the presence of medical men, who examine and attest the state of the patient both before and after. The process is painless. Dr. Turnbull intends to make it fully known after he has decisively established it in the opinion of medical men by the results of his public experiments.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE CHOLERA.

The *Rob Roy* steamer arrived at Hull on Thursday morning, having left Cronstadt on the 17th. When the *Rob Roy* left, the worst stage of the cholera at St. Petersburg was apparently over, and people's minds becoming more easy. The general impression was, that up to the present time the effects of this pestilence have been more dreadful than those of 1832. The following is a return of the numbers daily attacked by the disease, and the proportion of victims:—

	Cases.	Died.		Cases.	Died.
June 29	719	356	July 8	858	374
" 30	678	340	" 9	761	489
July 1	813	456	" 10	693	479
" 2	776	396	" 11	692	396
" 3	1000	531	" 12	606	386
" 4	1064	563	" 13	654	409
" 5	1086	548	" 14	525	313
" 6	934	554	" 15	432	291
" 7	1017	576			

Thus the total number of deaths for seventeen days alone is 7,452. The most deplorable feature of the visitation, however, is the panic which shortly after the ravages of the pestilence became more fearful, broke out and spread among the lower classes. Messrs. Gee and Co. inform us (the *Hull Advertiser*) that they have received information of not fewer than 100,000 of the poor people having simultaneously fled from the city. They were entirely unsupplied with food, and to a large extent destitute of clothing. The inhabitants of the surrounding villages shrunk from them with horror. Without assistance and without shelter, they perished by thousands, the roads being rendered almost impassable by heaps of the dead. The deaths in this way are stated to have been far more numerous than those of persons attacked by cholera in the city.

The public works had all been stopped. The accounts from the interior were very distressing, particularly those from Astrachan, where the chief and his two sons had perished. At St. Petersburg, when the disease first broke out, the deaths were 1,500 daily. In the earlier stages very few recovered, but latterly large numbers were being restored. It is mentioned, as a curious fact, that on the first day of the visitation the crows, with which the city abounds, all fled, but have returned since the 11th, on which day a violent thunder storm broke over the place.

The emperor had acted most bravely, visiting the city nearly every day, having suppressed by his presence one of those tumults to which such times afford such favourable opportunities to commit mischief. He never lost his self-possession, and acted throughout with that decision and promptness for which he is celebrated.

The Swedish consul at Abo has officially announced that the cholera has made its appearance in Finland. In the village of Salmi, in the circle of Sortewala, out of thirteen cases eight proved fatal.

The English brig *Marion* anchored off Malmö (Sweden) on the 8th of July, having taken a cargo of wheat at Cronstadt fourteen days before. It was ascertained that the captain had arrived sick on board at Cronstadt, and died with symptoms of the cholera; one of the crew had also been taken ill, but recovered again. All communication with the shore was prohibited, and the vessel ordered to sail with the first fair wind. The same vessel has been reported at Elsinore on the 13th, having passed the Sound without communicating with the land.

Letters from Riga state that the cholera had broken out there also; and down to the 16th, two hundred cases had been known to have occurred.

Letters from St. Petersburg mention some interesting details relative to the influence of the atmosphere, and the variations it has undergone; for instance, an almost total want of electricity, and also the disproportionate weakness of the power of magnetism, being observable, during the commencement, increase, and decrease of the cholera. Scientific men, who have made their observations from the outbreak of the epidemic in regard to the influence of the magnet, have discovered that during the last few days its power has considerably increased. It has been proved that in the course of the week from the 5th to the 12th of July, a magnet which lifted a weight of 40 lb. could not lift more than from 4 to 5 lb. weight during this period; on the 16th the influence of this stone had increased to 16 lb.

MURDER AT MANCHESTER.—What appears to have been a premeditated murder was committed in Manchester early on Tuesday morning. About three years ago, Diana Thomas married William Adams; though she already had a husband, under transportation for felony, and Adams had a wife and two children living at Chorlton. Latterly the first husband being expected to return home, Diana Thomas had separated from her second husband. She was proceeding to her work at a mill on Tuesday morning, when Adams met her; they soon quarrelled; Adams wanted her to return home with him, but she refused, and ran away. Adams pursued, took a pistol from his pocket, presented it, and pulled the trigger; it missed fire; he recocked it, and this time fired it with fatal effect, lodging the charge in the woman's head. He was immediately arrested; and in his pocket was a second pistol, loaded, which he said he intended for his own destruction.

DEATH OF MR. BAINES, OF LEEDS.—The illness of this highly respected gentleman was of a more serious character than was generally supposed; and we yesterday learned, from a gentleman who had just arrived from Leeds, that Mr. Baines expired early on Monday morning. The deceased was about 73 years of age.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

REVELATIONS OF THE MARRIAGE REGISTER.

(From the *Daily News*.)

A history of England, illustrated by the facts of the marriage register, is a curious and interesting subject. No one can overrate the value of correct statistics in tracing the progress and development of nations. We have, however, only just begun to see their value, and to take charge for their preservation. From the tables of Mr. Rickman, and those of the Registrar-General, we have now returns of the marriages in England, year by year, since 1756—that is, up to 1845 [the report for which year has just been issued], ninety years. Comparing these tables with the histories of the time, we find many striking and instructive illustrations of the proposition already stated.

It has for a long time been known, or at least suspected, that in this country marriages are most frequent in days of prosperity, and greatly diminish in hard times. The general character of the people for caution and thrift, aided by some partial observation of facts, would easily suggest such an opinion. These returns demonstrate it. The coincidence of the fluctuation is constant. When men fancy that prosperity is seized, they incline to wed, and commence a family, just as they do to take a shop, a mill, a mine, and begin a business. Governed by prudential considerations, the Englishman rarely marries, except when he believes in the security of his prospects. This may seem a small affair; but it is really a most valuable trait in the character of a nation, and tells greatly in its results.

As a matter of course, the number of marriages annually, notwithstanding some fluctuations, has gradually increased during these ninety years. In 1756 they numbered 98,600; in 1845 they had increased to 287,486. These figures are about as 1 to 3, and they are respectively the lowest and highest in the series. The average of the ten years 1756-65 was 112,649; that of the ten years 1837-46 was 248,060, or more than double. But within these terms the fluctuations are numerous, corresponding most remarkably with the rise and fall of the country's prosperity. For example, during the three years 1788, 89, 90, the weddings were almost stationary, the numbers being 140,064, 141,392, 141,296. In 1791 they rose to 145,180, and in 1792 to 149,838—nearly 10,000 in five years. This fact at once suggests some extraordinary change of fortunes. Turn to the historical records, and we see the mystery cleared up. From 1790 to '92 the price of wheat fell from 55s. a quarter to 43s. a quarter—the Three per Cents. rose from 77 to 90. Through the recent introduction of manufacturing power, the capital of the country was rapidly increasing. The interest of money, both in the funds and in ordinary investments, was low. Brindley had introduced the canal system: canals became the rage. Companies were formed, schemes projected, funds subscribed. Every kind of money was plentiful, and matrimony among the rest. But a change soon crossed the spirit of that dream. People began to suspect the value of their investments. Reaction commenced. On the 1st of February, 1793, France declared war against England. Then followed a terrible crisis. In April a commission was appointed by Pitt to inquire into the causes of commercial distress. Thousands were ruined.

Brides and bridegrooms were now at a discount. They were a drug in the market. For some years the registers record a sad tale of domestic calamity. In 1795 the weddings had fallen to 137,694—less than they had been since 1783!

The fluctuations in the general returns embrace the whole of the nation; but sometimes a high average year presented a low average in particular places; thus Manchester was often, on account of the tremendous impetus recently given to its industrial energies, given to "weddings and rejoicings," when the remainder of the land was reduced to a state of comparative "single blessedness." It was the same with Liverpool, Birmingham, and other great towns. Sometimes the picture was reversed. Thus in 1789, a bad year for the whole nation, the marriages in Birmingham were 903; but in 1792, so prosperous to the kingdom, they amounted to only 606! The political riots of the time will readily occur to the reader in explanation of the circumstance. But the truth is, the decline was not caused by the riots; for the increase of disorder and celibacy were equally the effects of causes lying open to appreciation. At that time a considerable number of workmen in the iron districts depended for their prosperity upon the manufacture of shoe-buckles. In one of her caprices, Fashion had placed her ban upon buckles: henceforth, she said, let shoes be fastened with laces! The manufacturers of Birmingham, Walsall, and Wolverhampton, appealed, by petition, to the Prince Regent. He promised his influence and example. On the strength of this promise hundreds of persons invested their fortunes in buckles. There was to be a state procession in London on the recovery of George III., and buckles were expected to beat strings out of the field, and become again the rage. But alas for all these hopes! the King went to St. Paul's in ties, buckles were nonplussed, and the manufacturers ruined. Herein, probably, lies the secret of the political disorders in the midland counties in 1791-2, &c.

CAVAIGNAC.

(From the *Examiner*.)

The multitude of reproaches which each day with greater vehemence and in greater number assail General Cavaignac, it is amusing to listen to.

Cavaignac is a man of firm principles, and of the calmest energy. He was bred, and has lived, in republican principles, and has no idea of modifying them. He is attached to certain friends, and used to certain politicians: he will not abandon them. Though a soldier, he refuses to go to war; though a victor in civil strife, he refuses to aspire to empire; though he has conquered the red Republic and Communism, he refuses to exterminate or to torture the fallen. Cavaignac is, in short, as honest as he is brave, as noble as he is simple. And numbers of his countrymen accordingly cry out against him as a nullity. He is already beginning to share the fate of Lafayette, whom the Court detested and calumniated as a Liberal, and whom the Jacobins abhorred and would have sacrificed as a Moderate.

It is quite evident that General Cavaignac will not long be head of the French Executive. M. Flocon, in the *Réforme*, accuses him of wanting the courage of his position. The Republic has been evidently beaten back at the hustings of France and in the streets of Paris. Foreign conquests, and glorious fields of battle abroad, could alone re-erect it. "March into Italy, send fleets to the Baltic and the Black Sea," exclaim the partisans of the military movements. The impassible Cavaignac merely shrugs his shoulders. He studies the map of Italy in his closet with all the earnestness of Napoleon; but, unlike Napoleon, he refuses to give the order for marching without a cause.

Scarcely has he escaped from the exhortations of the fanatics of war, than Cavaignac is assailed on the other side by the fanatics of order. It is nothing, they exclaim, to have overthrown the dragon of anarchy, if you do not crush it and tread it into the dust. "These 10,000 prisoners; surely you do not intend to let them loose. Society will never be safe whilst they exist. Send them to the Pacific."

"I have neither ships nor money for such wholesale transportation."

"Slay them, fether them," rejoin the *impitoyables*. Here again Cavaignac shrugs his shoulders, and replies, that though he may meet thousands in battle, he cannot send thousands to the scaffold or the galleys. The fanatics for order instantly set down General Cavaignac as a man without resolution or lofty ideas.

The assaults made upon the President of the new Government by the friends at his side, are no less urgent and extravagant than those made by his opponents. "Why not have a little ambition," plead those advisers, "for your own sake, at least? Some one must be elected President; why not make the efforts that Lamartine did, that Thiers does? Why not conciliate parties, flatter, make a cant on legislation, or on war, and then lay claim to the high post that naturally awaits you?"

To this, as to other exhortations, the unambitious and simple Cavaignac replies with the usual shrug. He is ready to accept honour thrust upon him; but to intrigue, struggle, or lie for it, such is not his nature. The golden opportunity is lying before him, or day by day passing; and Cavaignac disdains to grasp it, acting on the principle of *laissez faire les événements*.

But upon this mood still treats another tempter, who whispers, "General, if you have not the ambition to strive for yourself, why not lend your efforts to the restoration of a throne? Since you neglect to make yourself the first man in France for a time, seize the opportunity of making yourself the second personage in all France, not for a time, but permanently. Be Monk, if you will not be Napoleon."

To this the reply is not merely a shrug, but an indignant frown and gesture, calculated to preclude for ever the repetition of such a proffer. And with such answers as these to all parties, Cavaignac is getting decidedly unpopular. Simultaneously, in both *Times* and *Chronicle* of Thursday, we see the outbursting complaints of the Republicans *du lendemain* against the General, who is accused of being ridiculously true to his old friends, instead of politically adopting new ones.

Cavaignac is accused of not giving office to Moderates, and of acting under the friends of M. Thiers. The truth is, he offered a fair share of power to the friends of M. Thiers. He gave ministerial offices to Lamoricière, to Bedeau; he displaced Carnot, and turned his friend Bastide out of the Foreign Office, in order to please the party of M. Thiers. But all this was done in vain: the party of M. Thiers was not conciliated. The *Constitutionnel* continued as rancorous as ever against the Republicans. And M. Thiers's friends, notably General Bedeau, withdrew from the Cabinet, and forced the General to fling himself back upon the exclusive support of the Republicans.

The termination of the struggle will no doubt be the ejection of Cavaignac from power, and the elevation of Thiers to the Presidency. The difficulty in France, however, is not to obtain high office, but to keep there. It is, indeed, impossible for any one to even aim at the Presidency of the French Executive, without his attempting to win the support of various and conflicting parties. It is necessary for him to give hopes at once to the Republicans and the Orleanists, for no one party has the majority. Even if this could be done honestly, how can it be done without exciting fearful disappointments, animosities, and difficulties?

So that, after all, Cavaignac's may be the best and most honourable policy—to do his duty, stick to his principles, court no party, and *laissez faire les événements*.

THE DEFENDER OF THE COLONIAL "SYSTEM."—Those who saw and heard Mr. Hawes on Tuesday last remembered the time when he used to figure among Colonial Reformers: the once independent Member was now seen "humbly begging" to share

the ignominy of a public department with an Earl at its head. Why the independent Member for Lambeth should be so ready to accept office, puzzled many: it is now observed that he is more familiar with rank and courtly distinctions. It also perplexed people to account for his being selected, as they were not aware that he had been eminent in the conduct of colonial affairs: he is now acknowledged to display a conspicuous and extraordinary aptitude to serve the Colonial Office. The Office certainly never before possessed a servant so absolutely at its disposal. Often during his speech, the question occurred, whether he knew what he was saying? People would have felt it a moral relief to impute to him a very culpable ignorance; but in the absence of that alternative, painful as it is to see a man who has been respected overwhelmed with not unintelligible blushes, it would have been a far less distressing sight than to witness an off-hand fluency that provoked compassion, and a boldness of demeanour that did not inspire respect.—*Spectator*.

MR. O'CONNELL'S LEGACY TO HIS COUNTRY.—In referring to Mr. John O'Connell's long epistle, inveighing against the evil courses and evil counsels of the Young Irelanders, and sounding the praises, on the other hand, of the system of agitation devised by his father and pursued in Conciliation-hall, the *Examiner* says:—"The Young Ireland party, with all its vice, is the direct and natural offspring of the moral force agitation. It sucked its wickedness in Conciliation-hall. There it learnt the lessons of hate which have since fermented into so diabolical a spirit. It was O'Connell's infatuation to think that he could say, 'Thus far, and no farther,' to the tide of the passions which he exerted all his power to swell and inflame. He has left his country the legacy of the Frankenstein of his making. Before his death the monster was breaking from his control with the vice of the very impetus he had given it, and now the inheritors of his name and policy are puling and whining about the excesses born and bred of their agitation, but outrunning the bounds of money-taking and incendiary ranting within which they would have kept it. Seven years ago, we warned O'Connell that he could not inflame race against race, and fill Celtic hearts with hatred to the Saxon, without ultimately moving their hands to violence and blood. The fruits of the malignity so diffused are now evinced in the most fiendish devices and instigations. To the hatred so long inculcated by the (so-called) moral force party, we ascribe the hellish expedients to which we have adverted. The animosities against the Saxon have been cultivated in Conciliation-hall with such success as to have produced the luxuriance of ferocity and barbarism of which we now have such hideous examples."

THE ARCHDUKE JOHN OF AUSTRIA.—A public dinner, in honour of the election of Archduke John of Austria to the regency of Germany, was held on Thursday, at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich; the Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Ambassador, in the Chair. Count Dietrichsen and Count Kielmansegge, the Austrian and Hanoverian Ambassadors, were on the right and left of the chairman; Prince Lowenstein, Baron Koller, Syndicus Banks, Chevalier Hebel, and Mr. Colquhoun, were present. The chief toast, "The health of the Regent of Germany," was acknowledged by Count Dietrichsen, as an Austrian, and as a personal friend of the Archduke John. He could assure the company that Austria was not less eager than the Regent to assist in the holy task of consummating the final pacification and liberation of Germany; that she was not less prepared for any sacrifice that her patriotism might be called on to make. Chevalier Bunsen proposed "German Fatherland," in a speech of historic grasp and patriotic fire; glancing with joy at the future of union and progress—the princes and people forgiving mutual wrongs, and advancing hand in hand. He declared that Germany does not think of making any conquests; and he exulted in the good-will subsisting between England and Germany. Lord Cowley was to be the bearer of the English congratulations to the Regent of Germany. The whole evening was animated by the most hearty and enlightened spirit; the speaking pleasantly interrupted at intervals with German part-songs, sung by members of a merchant singing-club.

BRISTOL is now a free port, the bill for that object having received the royal assent.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLONIZATION held a meeting on Friday, in the Guildhall; at which the Lord Mayor presided. Mr. F. Scott, M.P., moved and supported a resolution that more sustained systematic colonization is urgently required by the state of the country. Mr. Montague Gore, M.P., explained the objects of the Society to be, the sending out of colonists, and the securing them a healthy passage on the voyage, and full employment in the colony. He moved and supported a resolution that it is just and desirable that the land which the colonist leaves and that which he arrives at should join in bearing the expense of his transport. Resolutions were moved and supported by Mr. Vernon Smith, M.P., Mr. Samuel Christy, M.P., and other speakers, in favour of organizing branch societies, and of collecting funds towards promoting the national object of colonization. Subscriptions amounting to £270 were announced.

It is marvellous (remarks the *Medical Times*) to what extent the maniac will remain in a waking state without any apparent injury. A man never slept, and yet he enjoyed good health, living till his 73rd year. He had a kind of *dor* for about a quarter of an hour once a day, which was all the slumber he was ever known to take.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 2, Two o'clock.

THE REBELLION IN IRELAND.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has not yet been taken. He was last heard of at Johnstown, Kilkenny, and was supposed to be on his way to Dublin. Nothing has yet been heard of Mr. Meagher, but he is supposed to be secreted at Waterford. The news of the action at Ballingarry had created the greatest consternation amongst the rebel party in Dublin. The clubs, panic-stricken, are dissolving all over the country. Throughout Tipperary the disarmament is almost general. Ten assistants in the house of Prim and Co. were arrested on Monday morning, and committed to Kilmmainham gaol. Three official appointments to commissions in the rebel army were found on their persons. They were to have left for the south that morning. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, considerable numbers of the club leaders have effected their escape from Dublin within the last few days to join the rebel encampment at Slievenamon. A Privy Council was held at the Castle on Monday afternoon, when it was resolved to place the following counties and baronies of counties under the operation of the Prevention of Crime and Outrage Act. This step has been taken with a view of effecting a general disarmament of the rebels:—

County Kerry; county of the town of Galway; baronies of Kanturk, Skibbereen, Skull, Castletown, Berehaven, Bantry, Macroom, county Cork; county Wexford; county Carlow; Queen's County; county Kildare; county Wicklow; baronies of Ballybay, Ballycarran, Coolestown, Kilcoursey, Geashill, Upper Philipstown, Lower Philipstown, Warrinstown, King's County; county Westmeath; county Louth; baronies of Castlepollard, Clonke, Tullygarry, Lower Loughtree, county Cavan; barony of Farney, county Monaghan; baronies of Upper Fews and Upper Orier, county Armagh; barony of Newry, county Down. (Dated July 30.)

The following additional particulars respecting the conflict at Ballingarry are given in a letter from Willmount, written on Sunday night:—

The numbers killed in the late affray near Ballingarry amount to six, and five more are not expected to survive. General McDonald had fixed his quarters at Ballingarry. The Widow Cormack's house, which the policemen occupied, stands on an elevated piece of ground above the common of Boulagh. Her own account of the affair is exceedingly graphic, and deserves to be recorded. Knowing that disturbances were likely to take place, she had collected within her house, as a sanctuary, her five children. When the police took possession of it, the insurgents shook their pikes at her for this, and in her alarm she went to Mr. Smith O'Brien, who, with the "82 Club," cap upon his head, was squatted in her cabbage garden at the time, to avoid the fire of the little garrison within the house. The widow besought the "King of Munster" to go and speak to the police, but he declined doing so, and asked her to go back and tell them that all he wanted from them was their arms. Finding that, as an ambassador, she did not succeed in getting his request acceded to, she returned, and taking hold of Mr. O'Brien by the collar again urged him to see Mr. Trant. At first he refused to go, but the widow offered to escort him, and then he consented. Having gained her object so far, and seeing that a conflict was inevitable, she wished to recover possession of her five young children. The police, however, refused to give them up, retaining them as hostages for their own safety, but placing them under the staircase as the spot most sheltered from the fire of the rebels. The widow then went for the priest, and was absent from the scene while the fighting was going on. On her return the insurgents were removing their dead and wounded, being allowed by the police to do so on condition that they came unarmed.

Taking up the thread of the narrative at the point where widow Cormack's information ceases, I hear from Mr. Trant that he was up stairs barricading the windows there when Smith O'Brien made his appearance below. The rebels had occupied some back premises, and were keeping up a cross fire, which made it very difficult for him to join his men below. Having, however, succeeded in getting down safely, he saw Smith O'Brien creeping on all fours out of the gate of the inclosure. Two of his men immediately shouted, "There he is," and raising their muskets fired at him within a distance of twelve yards. He rolled over at the discharge, either to avoid the shot, or because he was hit, and then disappeared. I had nearly omitted mentioning one point in the widow Cormack's statement which is interesting and important. On her return she found a crowd of persons round a handsome looking young man who was severely wounded, being shot through both legs. This is supposed to be Mr. Dillon. They were cutting off his boot when she saw him, and he appeared to be in great pain. The blood was streaming from the wound.

The Roman Catholic clergy of the district appear to have acted in a very creditable manner with reference to this insurrectionary movement.

The military force which arrived here last night is 1,500 strong, and is under the command of that distinguished officer, General McDonald. It consists of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and is equipped as completely in every respect as if about to engage in a regular campaign.

Nothing but the heavy pressure of military government will now restore order among the people, whose sullen and ferocious appearance too clearly indicates what their hearts desire. They were ripe for rebellion, and are so still; and, as far as I can judge, many a long day will pass before things are restored here to their natural condition.

We make the following extracts from the Electric Telegraph Company's Express, dated Dublin, Monday, 5.30 p.m.:—"The country all along the line of railway from the south of Ireland is reported quiet. The 76th regiment, and two guns with artillerymen, left Dublin this morning for Thurles. The 35th regiment arrived at Kingstown this morning, in the 'Driver' and 'Cyclops' war steamers; also, forty-five artillerymen, horses, and two guns, per 'Royal William.'"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
THE WAR IN NORTHERN ITALY.

The accounts from the seat of war are somewhat conflicting. The Austrians had swept the country to the plateau of Rivoli. There had been hard fighting on the 22nd and 23rd. On the 24th the Piedmontese gained an advantage, and took 2,500 prisoners. On the 25th the action was renewed; but a fresh Austrian corps having approached his rear, King Charles Albert was obliged to retreat upon Goito—a movement which he effected in good order, carrying with him his prisoners. The *Times* has letters from its correspondent with the Piedmontese army, to the 26th:—The Austrians at noon on that day had possession of the Mincio, and their Hussars swept all the roads on the right bank; so much so, that the gates of Peschiera were again closed, and all intercourse between the villages was suspended. A heavy firing had been going on for thirty-six hours to the north and east of Peschiera, and it was said that the Duke of Savoy and Genoa was then attacking the Austrian force. About two o'clock the line of fire was seen retreating towards the Adige, and it was supposed that the Germans were making their way to Pontone, with the intention of crossing the river there, and of retiring to Verona by the left bank. The writer thinks that the retreat of the Austrians, by Pontone, to the left bank of the Adige, is a completion of the original plan, and that it must not be considered as a defeat.

FRANCE.—It is said that General Oudinot is gone to the army to extract from it "*les hommes d'élite*," to form a corps which would embark at Toulon for the Adriatic. The French papers contain the following curious paragraph:—"M. Lucien Murat, a representative of the people, and son of the former King of Naples, left Paris on Sunday night for Italy charged with a diplomatic mission."—In Paris, as well as in the provinces, trade and credit were decidedly improving. The report of the committee for the inquiry into the events of the 15th of May, is said to be ready for presentation. It will be the most voluminous and the most interesting that ever issued from a committee of inquiry. Very many arrests take place daily, and every moment new denunciations of parties who figured in the conspiracy and the outbreaks are made to Government. To these facts are attributed the continued suspension of *La Presse* and other journals, and the maintenance of the state of siege.—The French Government have counselled the Porte against the invasion of Wallachia by Russia. The *Times* correspondent says the Sultan "will strongly protest against the invasion of Wallachia by Russia, and will not content himself with a mere paper protest."—On Monday night after a lengthened speech from M. Proudhon, the National Assembly adopted the following resolution:—

The National Assembly, considering that the proposition of the citizen Proudhon is an odious attack on the principles of public morality; that it is a flagrant violation of the right of property, which is the basis of social order; that it encourages delation, and appeals to the vilest passions; considering further, that the outline of it has culminated the revolution of February, in wishing to render it an accomplice of the theories which he has developed in the tribune—passes to the order of the day.

Upon which the House divided. The total number of representatives voting was 693, and the result of the division was—For the resolution, 691; against it, 2.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords last night the Bill for the Administration of Criminal Justice was read a third time and passed.

The London and South-western Railway Company's Amendment Bill was also read a third time and passed. One of the objects of this bill is to give power to the company to run steamers in connexion with their line.

Their Lordships then adjourned. The House of Commons met yesterday at twelve o'clock.

The Report from Committee (No. 2) on the Sugar Duties was brought up and received; as was also the Report from the Committee of Supply.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on steam navigation. In the committee resolutions were agreed to on which a bill is to be founded for the better regulation of steamboats navigating rivers.

The Farmers' Estate Society (Ireland) Bill then went through committee.

At half-past three o'clock the House adjourned till five o'clock; and on its re-assembling at that hour a conversation of some interest took place on the presentation of the Report from the committee appointed to examine into Mr. F. O'Connor's Land Company.

The Report stated, among other things, that although the accounts had been irregularly kept, it clearly appeared that there was a sum of £3,298 due to Mr. O'Connor. In answer to Sir B. Hall, Mr. F. O'Connor stated that it was now left altogether to the promoters of the society to decide whether they would wind up the affairs, or apply for new powers.—After a conversation, in which Mr. Hayter said that it had been proved in evidence the scheme was impracticable, or would at least take 150 years to carry it out, the report was received.

Mr. LABOUCHERE intimated that it was his intention to bring in two bills for the purpose of prohibiting the importation of cattle when diseased.

Mr. S. WORTLEY, in answer to questions, stated that he thought it very desirable the people at large should be made acquainted with the fact that the intention was entertained of bringing in a bill for altering the law with respect to marriages within a

certain degree of affinity, which would have a retrospective as well as a prospective effect.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

Mr. HORSMAN, after an able and informing speech, moved the following motion:—

That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to take into her consideration the whole condition of the Established Church, as regards its temporalities; that she will direct an inquiry to be made into the full value of all Church property under lease, and cause such measures to be prepared as may make the revenues of the Church more fully conducive to the religious teaching of the people.

Lord John Russell had already given his assent to his suggestions on the episcopal revenues, on the fusion of the episcopal and common fund, and on the revenues of our deans and chapters; and, such being the case, his lordship could have little reason for objecting to his motion of that evening. It was the same inquiry which Lord John Russell had imperfectly carried out ten years ago, and which he hoped that he would complete now. All parties were anxious for it; and he therefore implored the Government to institute it during the recess.

Sir F. BUXTON seconded the motion, and brought under the notice of Parliament the dreadful heathenism of certain portions of the metropolis.

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that the property of the church was of a value far greater than that derived from it either by the bishops or the parochial clergy; but much inquiry had been already made as to the best mode of improving it, and a committee was actually sitting at present on the subject of church leases. He should therefore be reluctant to say whether this inquiry should or should not be instituted until he had seen the report of that committee. He was not inclined to increase all the poor livings to the same amount as Mr. Horsman proposed. Some of the small livings might, it was true, be consolidated and united; but there was a property in livings, and difficulties would therefore arise in consolidating them, which would not exist were all the livings in the hands either of the Crown or of the Episcopal Bench. As to the motion itself, he did not think it advisable, inasmuch as a compulsory inquiry into the value of Church property would be highly objectionable. He hoped that Mr. Horsman would be satisfied with his declaration that he would treat this subject in the same manner in which he had treated the other motions which Mr. Horsman had brought forward. He would consider the means by which the inquiry could be made, for he was decidedly of opinion that the property of the Church ought to be made more applicable to the purposes of the Church.

Sir R. INGLIS said that Mr. Horsman had gained a triumph without a battle.

After short speeches from Mr. W. P. Wood and Mr. GOULBURN,

Mr. HORSMAN said that, though not completely convinced of the propriety of the course which he was pursuing, he would withdraw his motion. He gave notice, however, to Lord John Russell that on the first night of the next session he would ask his lordship what measures he had taken, or was then about to take, to redeem the assurances which he had that night given.

The motion was then withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

STATE OF TRADE.—MANCHESTER, AUG. 1.—Our market to-day is quieter than it was last Tuesday, but, upon the whole, fully better and steadier than might have been anticipated from the tenor of the news from Ireland and the continent. Some sales of yarns have been made at a shade lower rates than those of last week. Generally, however, all the large spinners and manufacturers are well engaged, and there is no disposition to press sales.

THE JENNY LIND LITIGATION.—This celebrated case, in which it will be remembered that Mr. Bunn recovered a verdict with £2,500 damages against Mdlle. Jenny Lind for breach of an engagement, is still in litigation. The next proceeding will be a writ of error on the defendant, which cannot be argued in the Exchequer Chamber before Michaelmas Term in November. Mr. Justice Erie has lately been engaged in settling a bill of exceptions tendered on the trial, and by an order made, the damages with £1,000 for costs, have been paid into the Court of Queen's Bench. The costs of the cause have been taxed at nearly £700, and the residue of the sum paid into the court is to meet the accruing expenses. The action was commenced in March 1847, so that in all probability it will be about two years before it will be finally decided.—*John Bull.*

THE REGISTRATION.—On Sunday, the lists of persons entitled to vote in the election of members of parliament for cities, boroughs, and counties, were posted, as required by the act, on the doors of all places of public worship within their respective parishes, for the inspection of the parties interested. All persons finding their names omitted, improperly spelt, or qualification improperly described, should send in notice to that effect to the overseers of their parishes on or before the 26th of August, which is the last day for making claims or objections. Want of attention in this respect has excluded many who otherwise were fully entitled to be placed on the register.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2.

We have a fair supply of English Wheat in since Monday, also about 5,000 qrs. of foreign, which latter will be bonded; of other grain the quantity fresh in is scanty. From Monday the weather has been very stormy and wet, but this evening it is fine, that our Wheat trade is rather heavy at Monday's prices. Spring corn held firmly, and last day's rates are readily obtained.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, 4,500 qrs. English; 5,120 qrs. Foreign. Barley, 3,000 qrs. English. Oats, 1,500 qrs. English; 3,010 qrs. Foreign. Flour, 5,000 sacks.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Real Noncon." If he is anxious to publish upon the "mournful facts" to which he referred, and will separate them from every shadow of apology for accepting the *Regnum Donum*, we shall be happy to assist him. But he quite mistakes if he supposes the *Nonconformist* to be in any sense the organ of "Independence." Our mission is to place all creeds and systems of discipline on the simple ground of their own merits. We have, of course, our own convictions and preferences, but we do not make this journal the medium of exhibiting them.

"A Subscriber." The paper alluded to is an avowed, and probably a salaried Whig organ. It would be folly to chide it for doing the bidding of its masters.

The interest of "the West India Interest" is passing away—but we thank our correspondent T. D. for his communication.

* If any of our subscribers have for disposal a copy of the *Nonconformist* for June 30th, 1847, (No. 85,) they would oblige the Publishers by transmitting it per post.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1848.

SUMMARY.

THE Irish rebellion is virtually at an end. Executive vigour has proved to be mercy. Madness, in the very height of its ravings, cowers before the clear, steady, searching, gaze of determined authority. The insurrectionary clubs are suppressed—the war press is silenced. Numbers of the most violent of the insurgent leaders are already in custody; and large rewards have been offered for the arrest of Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and Doheny. The true dimensions of the Confederate party begin to appear. Threats, noise, bluster, braggadocio, blown aside by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, like smoke by a freshening breeze, there appears but a miserable and beggarly minority of the people disposed to subvert the foundations of order, for the mere gratification of proving their hatred of British rule. Unhappily, there has been a collision, attended, too, with loss of life—but far different in extent and result from that frightful fiction, palmed upon the British public on Thursday last. A body of police have encountered Smith O'Brien's army, and routed it. The poor deluded chieftain, evidently afflicted with insanity, has been abandoned, and is now either a lone fugitive, or, more probably, a prisoner. The peasantry of the south and south-west, the more boastful lads of the large towns, the very miners of Tipperary, evince manifest reluctance to fight for mere fighting sake—to rush upon destruction without a chance of success, and without a definite reward even if chances were in their favour. The Roman Catholic priesthood have bestirred themselves to extinguish the rising spirit of insubordination. Ireland is in the occupation of a military force which no popular movement could hope to resist—and the command-in-chief has been assumed by Lord Hardinge. There can be little doubt that the affair has presented its worst aspect—less still, that on both sides there has been gross exaggeration. We trust that this last and most decisive failure of physical force, on behalf of political changes, will discourage all further thought of it by the people of these realms. We are not sorry to see it exhibited as simply ridiculous—deprived of all pretence to glory—in capable of enlisting a single sympathy of our common nature.

Our joy for the breaking of this bubble of rebellion must not be taken to infer our approbation of the spirit in which the Government and the Legislature are dealing with Irish grievances. The state of that unfortunate country was brought before the House of Commons, by Mr. Sharman Crawford, on Friday night, in a speech which wrung from the Premier praise for its moderation. A debate ensued, more seriously damaging to the Whig Government, and to the character of the House of Commons, than any which has taken place since it met in November. The speeches of Lord John Russell and of Sir George Grey were lamentable confessions of incapacity for office—whining enumerations of difficulties which they had not the spirit to encounter—and unblushing announcements of good intentions which they meant to throw overboard. They were severely flogged by Mr. Osborne, who reminded them of the large pretensions they had put on, only to deceive an unwary public—the

glorious principles they had enounced, only to disregard in office—and the flattering promises they made, only to break. From this blow, the weight of which consisted in its obvious truthfulness, Ministers could not by any subsequent effort recover. It did not, of course, put their voting machine out of order—but, morally speaking, it laid them prostrate—stripped them before the world—and exposed them to universal laughter as a set of political empirics and impostors. We augur that their end is near—all the more strongly because we observe that save in cases of practical emergency, Sir Robert Peel has ceased to come to their help. The sole fruit of their much vaunted scheme for the pacification of Ireland, after nearly nine months' session, is the Encumbered Estates Bill, passed at length by the Lords, as amended by Sir John Romilly in the Commons, and happily now the law of the land. For the further and minor proceedings of Parliament during the week, our readers may refer to the article, "The Whigs as Men of Business."

Some show of sympathy between physical force Chartism here, and rebellion beyond the Irish Channel, has made its appearance, and a widespread conspiracy is said to have been discovered. Numerous arrests have been made in London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Greenock. Our readers will probably watch what is going on, with a vivid recollection in their minds of what occurred in the time of Pitt. There may be no actual parallel between the events of those dark days of fabricated plots, and repressive measures, and the events of our own times. But it must be confessed that many things exhibit a marvellous similarity. By whom these conspiracies have been hatched, how far their importance has been studiously exaggerated, and what eventual purpose they are intended to subserve, can be now matter only of speculation. We wonder in what light they will appear on the page of history. When the lion comes to be painter, who will be represented as undermost?

The French National Assembly is proceeding with more haste than good speed in a reactionary policy. The project for the regulation of clubs and secret societies, which has been passed by an overwhelming majority, invests the Minister for the time being with arbitrary power to prohibit public meetings of any description and of any size—thus going far beyond any law of the Empire, or Restoration, to say nothing of the law of 1834, passed by Louis Philippe's government, which allowed meetings of twenty persons. A temporary suspension of the right of public meeting was no doubt necessary for the public safety; but to pass a law of such unparalleled stringency, as a permanent measure, argues either that the Assembly are legislating under the influence of terror, or that they set no value upon the right of free discussion, or that the French people are as yet ignorant of the true principles of practical freedom. Self-reliance is unhappily an unpopular virtue with our mercurial neighbours. Government is called upon to do everything. The centralizing system has been established so long, as to have become not only familiar, but palatable to them. They will not give themselves time to reflect that it contains within it the principle of despotism and corruption. With such an instrument a man like M. Thiers, should he succeed to power, will be able to exercise an authority little short of the late dynasty.

We regret that we are unable to report the receipt of satisfactory intelligence from either of the two great theatres of war in Europe. In Schleswig Holstein the temporary armistice between Denmark and the German Confederation expired on the 27th ult., and, unless the active mediation of the British Government has succeeded in gaining a further respite, hostilities have again commenced. The indisposition of the German Central Executive to make any concessions with the view of bringing this paltry quarrel to a peaceful conclusion is altogether at variance with the pacific policy it has promulgated, and unworthy of the head of a great nation. It is the worst blot upon that movement for nationality so earnestly commenced, and prosecuted thus far with a moderation and success altogether unparalleled. Notwithstanding, however, the present gloomy aspect of the quarrel, we cannot divest ourselves of the belief that the Protector of Germany, and the enlightened statesmen by whom he is surrounded, will effectually interfere to prevent the further effusion of blood.

In Northern Italy there has been a series of conflicts between the Sardinian and Austrian armies which, although of a very sanguinary character, has not much altered the relative position of the contending parties. On the whole, the result has probably been to the disadvantage of the former; for the want of decided success is, in Charles Albert's case, equivalent to a defeat. The iron crown is further than ever from his grasp. The experienced Radetsky, besides his superiority in military tactics, is receiving fresh reinforcements; and even Hungary, which has hitherto held aloof from the conflict, has

determined on sending a formidable contingent to his aid. Under these circumstances French intervention is becoming more than a probability. That some species of interference is contemplated even by the Government may be inferred from the departure of General Oudinot to the army of the Alps, and the active preparations at Toulon. On the other hand General Cavaignac and his colleagues are anxious to avoid a conflict with Austria and the German Confederation, whilst a war with those powers would probably bring financial ruin upon the republic. All that the leading men in France desire is, the independence of Italy. This reasonable desire is not confined to France, but has many advocates in the Frankfort Assembly itself. Even the Archduke Charles, in opening the Austrian Assembly, made use of language which would seem to imply that he was not averse to liberal concessions in order to bring the war to a close.

The French Government have despatched a special envoy to Italy, the object of whose mission has not yet transpired. In all probability he has been sent to re-open negotiations between the belligerents, and thus render the armed intervention of France unnecessary.

From Southern Italy the intelligence is important. A Provisional Government has been established at Rome, in consequence of the obstinacy of the Pope in refusing to declare war against Austria. No details have yet arrived. The Bourbon Sovereign of Naples is fitting out a great armament with the chimerical object of reconquering Sicily, but he will have to encounter not only a united people, but probably involve himself in a conflict with France should he be mad enough to persevere.

A LION IN THE WAY.

AT length our Whig ministers have uncovered to the eyes of an eagerly expectant country their "comprehensive" scheme for the government of Ireland. The speeches of Lord John Russell, the Premier, on Friday evening last, and of Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, on Saturday, have put an end to doubt, and have placed before the country the result of some eighteen months' severe deliberation. As Lord John avowedly coveted office, not for its own sake, but chiefly from a praiseworthy ambition to give Ireland the benefit of a sound, conciliatory, healing, and reconstructive policy—as this was the sole motive which induced him to unite with the infuriated Protectionists in upsetting the administration of Sir Robert Peel—as the Premier, when in opposition, had, on several occasions, commented on what was proposed to be done for Ireland in phrases and tones significant of an assured conviction that it was in reserve for him to solve the master difficulty of imperial legislation—as at almost every election the noble lord's supporters charged upon their political opponents as a decisive disqualification for office their incompetency to govern Ireland—and as the serious calamities which had overtaken that country opened up singular opportunities for grappling at advantage with the main causes of its wretchedness—the world had a right to expect from the Whigs a series of measures bearing upon them the impress of a large, sagacious, patriotic, and determined statesmanship. That the world *did* expect thus much we should be loath to aver—but this, we believe, we may safely be bound for, that few were prepared for the surprise which burst upon them when the noble lord at last announced his intentions. His long speech may aptly be condensed into one sentence:—"Gentlemen, you have been egregiously hoaxed. Whatever you may have been led to anticipate, take my word for it, I have nothing to propose."

"Story! Lord bless you, I have none to tell, Sir!"

The public press has joined, not without reason, in a full chorus of derision at the contrast exhibited between the magniloquent boastings of the Irish Confederates, and the remarkable littleness of their performances. In this respect, we see no great difference between the rebels and their rulers. Smith O'Brien and Lord John Russell are not unlike each other. If big words, high-sounding promises, unbounded pretensions, followed by puerile deeds, and childish efforts, expose a man to the charge of empiricism, then the noble lord is the more guilty of the two. O'Brien threatened to divide an empire—Russell undertook to consolidate it—a much higher aim. O'Brien had to create his resources—Russell's lay scattered in profusion at his feet. O'Brien, in virtue of his assurance, took the lead of a party, or, at least, a section of it, recently deprived of its head—Russell pushed from his stool one in possession of power, and assumed the whole authority of the State. O'Brien had to face an angry country—Russell, only a frowning "order." The Irish rebel perilled his life—the English Premier could have perilled only his place. What O'Brien threatened, he betook himself earnestly, but without success, to carry into effect—what Russell promised, he never made even an attempt to realize. And yet, the one is covered with just condemnation—the other wears a chaplet of unmerited praise.

It is difficult to conceive of a more humiliating position in which for statesman to be placed, than that occupied on Friday night by Lord John Russell. His speech, from end to end, was one lengthened confession of official imbecility. The wrongs of Ireland were not of recent growth, but wide-spread, deep-rooted, demanding time for eradication—therefore, he had attempted nothing. Many and unexpected events had occurred since the period of his promise-making, to give an impulse to the most dangerous passions of the Irish people—therefore, he had proposed nothing. The Established Church of that country was an "anomaly"—but he could neither remove nor modify it. The Roman Catholic priesthood ought long since to have been provided for by the State—but he was not strong enough to carry any such measure. The political franchise in Ireland wanted enlargement—but that could be waited for. The reclamation of waste lands might afford some relief—but there were practical difficulties in the way of accomplishing it. The relation of landlord and tenant cried aloud for adjustment—but extravagant expectations had been indulged in respecting it, and the bill introduced by Government had been allowed to drop. They could not get on faster, because Parliament was slow. They could not propose large measures, because Parliament would oppose them. They could not press small ones, because Parliament was impatient. In short, turn where they would, they still saw difficulties—and hence, their policy was to sit still, and attempt nothing. Aye! their "comprehensive" scheme for the regeneration of Ireland turns out, at this pinch, to mean doing nothing.

So far as the future destinies of Ireland are dependent upon measures for soothing down the natural irritability of wretchedness, and reconstructing the various relations of society upon a sounder basis, she might just as well have non-entities for rulers, as a family clique of Whigs. If Sir George Grey may be believed, all that they intend to aim at, might as well be accomplished by a mere inanimate scarecrow. For all purposes but those of coercion, a broomstick would serve the turn as well as they. Nothing! the grand secret of their policy is—nothing. Having got through all the embroidered wrappings of their statesmanship, you arrive at—nothing. The lapse of eighteen months of office, entered upon under pretence of redeeming Ireland, brings to our expectation, not to say our hope, the confession that their specific is—nothing. Nothing! Then why in office? Nothing! Then why thrust upon her Majesty's subjects your unwelcome services? Were you jostled into power—are you kept there—in order to do nothing? Are there difficulties to be encountered? Make way for men who, instead of talking about them with a bewilderment of spirit befitting only a nurserymaid, will grapple with them with the determination of a manly will! Is there a lion in the way? Give place, then, to those who, instead of cowering before it, will beard it! Oh! for just virtue and patriotism enough in the country to mark with becoming scorn the heartless imposture by which, in a time of unwonted embarrassment and danger, the reins of power are grasped by a faction, confessedly incompetent to drive the chariot of the State, but vain enough to mount the box, to crack the whip, and to dash headlong as chance may determine! Their incapacity conjoined with the pomp of their pretensions, is as sickening as the odour of a smouldering candlestick when the last glimmer of a flickering fame has gone out. One's first and last anxiety is for—an extinguisher.

Let us not be supposed to underrate the difficulties in the way of governing Ireland. That which we reprobate is not the failure of the Russell ministry to master them, but the puny, shivering, irresolute, lack-a-daisical listlessness which, at the heels of great promises, can content itself without making an effort to break through them. What is difficulty? It is but another word to express the measure of resolution required for the attainment of an object. The reluctance of Parliament, the selfishness of landlordism, and the thousand and one obstacles before which Lord John recoils in terror, would all have disappeared before a strong will. The prosy ineptitude of the House of Commons is but a magnified reflection of the Premier's own soul. The characteristic of the Legislature always has been a huge conglomeration of negatives under his leadership. His heart is not in his work. He undertakes what he does not mean—the interests of the people—and he means what he seldom professes—the interests of his "order." What he proposes he does not wish to carry. Hence, a very feeble opposition will suffice to deter him—and the plans which he has been compelled to propound one day, he is but too glad to seem obliged to abandon the next. He is troubled, moreover, with the moral weakness of all mere pretenders. From the first he must have known that he had no secret to divulge—no remedy to prescribe—no settled plan of policy to develop. He must have feared, too, that this would sooner or later become patent to the whole world. What could such a man do, but surrender himself, with

a show of fussy independence, to the current which chanced for the time to be strongest? Who can wonder that the bark has made no progress? or that it is at last admitted that it can make none?

What lion in the way is terrible to honesty of purpose? When will men see in all the extent of its application the truth of our Lord's aphorism—"The hireling fleeth because he is a hireling?"

COLONIAL MISRULE.

THE Colonial Office has had a run of ill luck this session, and poor Mr. Hawes, who has to bear the brunt of it in the House of Commons, must feel that he had a far happier time of it as ex-member for Lambeth than he has as member for Kinsale. Colonial politics are usually voted "a bore;" but the personal altercations which have lately taken place respecting the forgotten and garbled despatches, have given something like a relish to the subject; and now, after the public have been let into some of the secrets connected with official blundering and mismanagement at home, Sir William Molesworth comes forward and lays bare the evil workings of the same bad system in the colonies themselves.

Nothing more easily tickles John Bull's vanity than a little sonorous rhetoric on the magnitude of our colonial possessions; but while the good man's heart thus swells with exultation, he has to dip his hands pretty deeply into his pockets in order to maintain the object of his pride. Sir William Molesworth's searching and luminous speech on colonial expenditure, delivered on Tuesday week, bristles with facts which will, or at all events should, make those who cry out for retrenchment more numerous and energetic than ever; while the necessity for increased emigration renders the exposure still more opportune.

It appears that, omitting our Indian possessions, four millions per annum may be set down as the lowest sum expended by the mother country on the colonies, while our colonial exports amount to but nine millions; so that, for every pound's worth of goods exported, we expend no less than nine shillings. If, however, we take the case of individual colonies, we find the result is still more unfavourable. For instance, the Ionian States cost us £130,000, which more than swallows up the value of the exports to them; and now we are about to sink a trifling twelve thousand pounds in completing the fortifications of the place. Bermuda, which is a military rather than a commercial station, has had £600,000 since the peace for naval and military works, and is now to have £260,000 more. The rock of St. Helena costs £40,000 a year, and the African coast colonies £52,000; while the Cape of Good Hope, besides its large annual expenditure, has just concluded its fourth war within twelve years, for which we have to pay to the tune of two millions! The Mauritius runs up an annual bill for £285,000; and now we have to pay £150,000 as an occasional bonus. The Falkland Isles figure in the list for £45,000 spent since 1841, and yet "bring no return or advantage of any description." Hong Kong, too, is beginning to make an appearance in the balance-sheet, for it has had nearly £100,000 this year alone; and we are told that our expenditure in the Chinese and Indian seas does not fall short of £800,000, while the exports are not more than two millions. The North American colonies cost it seems a million a year, or 30 per cent. on the value of our exports; while to the United States, where our consular establishments are supported for £15,000, we export goods annually of the value of eight millions sterling! The Australian colonies also are proportionably burdensome, and the West Indies scarcely less so.

Now without applying to our colonies the utilitarian rule, that

"The worth of a thing
Is just what it will bring,"

we have at least the right to insist that the advantages accruing to us from the possession of them shall not be purchased at an extravagant and ruinous price; that if our expenditure must needs be large, it shall be at the same time economical; and that what we pay for so handsomely shall be of the best possible kind. Can it, however, be contended that it is absolutely necessary that the Governor of Canada should receive £7,000 per annum, while even the President of the United States does not have more than £5,000? or that a Governor of Nova Scotia should have a salary of £3,500, and the Governors of New Brunswick and Newfoundland £3,000 a year each, while a Governor of New York can be found for £800, and for Massachusetts for £500? These are but samples of the good things dispensed by the Colonial Office, for we find that the governorship of the Mauritius and Ceylon are each worth £7,000 a year, Jamaica £6,500, and Gibraltar and Malta £5,000 a piece. Yet this lavish expenditure is frequently thrown away upon a worthless article, for, according to Sir William Molesworth,

"If the colonies have reason to complain of the Downing-street authorities, they have far more serious

grounds for complaining of the governors who are sent over to rule over them, and who are chosen, not on account of their fitness to exercise such important functions, but purely on personal grounds, such as providing for the needy relatives of those in power [hear, hear]—of providing posts for unsuccessful officers, unemployed barristers, or importunate office-hunters. Nay, the class of persons selected as governors is not always confined to the reputable though needy, for instances are not wanting in which discreditable persons have been got rid of by nominating them to a distant governorship, where the fame of their previous career had not spread. Such being the sort of persons sent out to act as governors to the colonies, is it to be wondered at that they are utterly unfit to sustain their characters, or that they become the tools of the factions which exist at the seat of their rule? From such causes spring the jealousies and feuds which are so frequent amongst the authorities and functionaries of distant colonies."

The most glaring feature in the case is, that it is for bad and not good government that we are thus paying; that the colonies are discontented under our misrule; and that by withholding from them the right of self-government we both check the development of their resources, and impoverish our own exchequer. In this instance, as in others, "virtue is its own reward," for experience has shown that those possessions have proved the least burdensome which have to the largest extent administered their own internal affairs; the colonies possessing representative assemblies expending but 14s. 11d. per head on the population, while those which are under the exclusive dominion of the Colonial Office cost £1 14s. per head.

So direct and immediate is the effect of self-government, that in New South Wales—the only one of our Australian colonies possessing a legislative assembly—in one year after that assembly had begun to sit the expenditure dropped down from £3 4s. to £1 8s. per head, while in Van Dieman's Land, which is a kindred colony, it remains three times as large.

One would suppose that, overwhelmed as the Home Government is by its multiplied responsibilities and duties, it would have been glad to relieve itself of a portion of the burden, while at the same time it extended to a large number of our countrymen those rights and privileges which none more highly prize. But no,

"The ambition of the Colonial Office is no less glaring than its incapacity. The authorities there pretend to be able to govern possessions ranging between the arctic and antarctic poles—they exercise authority over colonies which are at the distance of a twelvemonth's voyage from the seat of their authority, and it is notorious that one letter has scarcely been despatched from Downing-street, ere a change in the circumstances of the colony to which it is addressed compels the colonial secretary to write another diametrically opposed to it, and thus they go on from year to year, the orders and recommendations of the home authorities being alike neglected and despised by the legislative assemblies to whom they are addressed, and disobeyed by the governors who receive them, the colonists themselves being disgusted and alienated by the gross ignorance displayed by those who assume the right of directing their affairs."

The miserable want of system in the working of this vast official machinery has lately been brought to light by some unlucky mischances, and now we learn that even the Lords of the Treasury have been compelled to protest against the present state of things, complaining, among other instances, of the scandalous fact that the accounts of the Mauritius are in arrears ten years, those of the Cape of Good Hope eight, of Ceylon six, and of the other colonies four to five years! What, too, would be thought if even a large mercantile establishment were in the habit of changing both its principles and its modes of action about every eighteen months? Yet we find that there have been no less than six different Colonial Secretaries in the last nine years, each one adopting a different policy from that of his predecessor, and not unfrequently entirely changing his own. The same vicious rule prevails in the appointment of colonial governors. No sooner has a man become acquainted with the circumstances of the place and the people he has to govern, than to suit either his own or ministerial purposes, he is shipped off to another spot, to go through the same bootless process again; and sometimes when an official favourite is to be promoted, or some political destitute to be provided for, it will be effected by ringing the changes, as bakers are said to do with legs of mutton, the country at the same time paying the expense of the removals.

It is obvious from these facts that colonial reform has become a matter of pressing necessity, if we would retain the Colonies without entailing ruin on ourselves. Mr. Hawes pronounces the system to be "the most successful the world has ever witnessed;" and for those who profit by abuses it certainly is so. The British public, however, will, we suspect, look at the matter through a very different medium; and now that they have set their minds upon retrenchment, we hope that it will not be confined to our home expenditure merely, but will extend to all our possessions, and be at the same time accompanied by those radical and comprehensive changes which, however they may be deprecated by Downing-street officials, are absolutely necessary to give stability to the empire and happiness to the people.

THE WHIGS AS MEN OF BUSINESS.

WE are positively ashamed of pursuing the trail of these star-stricken Whigs. Would that the country were fairly rid of their official domination, and ourselves relieved from the duty of exposing their inconsistencies, chiding their incapacity, and turning inside out their ridiculous pretensions! So long, however, as they choose to retain their places, we feel it incumbent upon us, even at the risk of subjecting ourselves to the suspicion of personal bitterness—against which we protest—to hold up their doings to the light of day, and to do our best to root up the few remaining fibres of confidence in them which may yet have place in the public mind.

The session just closing presents a rare specimen of laborious and protracted deliberations conducted to infinitesimally small results. It has been unusually long—the Ministers have had at command a decisive majority—and next to nothing has been achieved. Who can wonder at this, when he takes into consideration Whig habits of business? Let us look at their proceedings for one week only—that just elapsed—and we need not wonder that legislation, under their auspices, should be like a creaking gate on its hinges—more remarkable for noise and motion than for progress.

Well, then, Parliament having been sitting, with a few intervals only, since November last, arrears of business have been suffered to accumulate to such an extent, that on Thursday last no less than four new bills were introduced after two o'clock in the morning, and on Monday, two after twelve at night. Perhaps this will be taken as evidence of the untiring industry of our Government and legislature. And, certes, they need to be industrious who feel it to be their duty to do so much to no conceivable purpose. For example, the Lord-Chancellor proceeds, on Thursday, to lay upon the table of the House of Lords, a bill for the regulation of Charitable Trusts, which on Monday he obtains leave to withdraw. In the House of Commons, Mr. Buller, smitten, no doubt, with a passion for doing something, and careless whether it be or be not to the purpose, introduces two bills, intitled respectively, "The Poor-law Officers Superannuation Allowance Bill"—and "The Poor-law Union Charges Bill," the first of which measures he abandons on Friday, and retains so much only of the second as relates to vagrancy, and secures a renewal of Mr. Bodkin's act. On Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brings forward an entirely new scale of Sugar-duties, the former one, after many nights' debate, being found by Lord G. Bentinck to involve a serious mistake. On the same evening, on the order of the day for the second reading of the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, a Government measure, Mr. Goulburn characterised it as one of the most ludicrous pieces of legislation he had ever seen. The object of the bill, he said, was to give protection to the fisheries; the conservators were to be popularly elected; and the qualification for the franchise was to consist in the possession of a fishing-rod! Lastly, at the very lag end of the session, the Ordnance estimates, said by Ministers to have been framed with a scrupulous regard to economy, and intended to have been passed under the examination of the select committee, but deferred till next session for want of time, are submitted to the House, with a reduction in one department alone amounting to £119,875—a reduction which Lord John Russell hopes, with the assistance of the aforesaid select committee, greatly to increase next year, without impairing the efficiency of the service.

Whether it be from sheer listlessness, total incapacity, or that self-confident *hauteur* which scorns to take pains, we know not—but certain it is, that of all blunderers the Whigs are the most fatally addicted to blundering. The simple record of their last week's proceedings is a disgrace to any set of men holding office in the State, and reflects no credit on the people that can quietly endure their misrule. There is not a commercial house in the City that would not blush to transact the commonest business after such a fashion. The Administration appear to be positively bewildered—to have no system—to observe no method—to pursue no definite purpose—to act upon no intelligible principle. All difficulties, it would seem to be their object to evade—and of details they daily evince a profound and unteachable ignorance. To abandon to-day what they proposed yesterday, scarcely costs them a pang. For their legislative progeny, save where it increases the power of the Executive, or adds to the patronage of Government, they have neither affection nor care. Coolly, and without the smallest symptom of remorse, they strangle their own measures, or leave them as a prey to her Majesty's Opposition. We cannot account for it. They would appear to have imbibed Maworm's spirit—"I likes to be despised"—so systematically do they set about provoking towards themselves universal contempt.

CHEAP NEWSPAPERS.—The *Newcastle Advertiser*, another of the cheap newspapers, has been discontinued.

ADDRESS OF THE PEOPLE'S LEAGUE.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—Appointed the Executive Committee of "THE PEOPLE'S LEAGUE," by a Conference of Reformers from various parts of the Kingdom, held at Herbert's Hotel, Westminster, in May last, we respectfully invite your attention to the object and principles of the organization then constituted.

To show the necessity of a Reform of the House of Commons would be superfluous. The whole country recognises it. The leaders of all political parties tacitly or expressly admit it. The ordinary course of legislation, contrasted with the clear and spontaneous exhibitions of the public mind and will, perpetually thrust it into prominence. It has become too notorious for concealment, too palpable for denial, that the principle of representation, held to be an essential characteristic of a free constitution, is overborne in the British Isles by the principle of nomination—that a majority of the Members of the Commons' House of Parliament are returned by a small minority of the present electoral body—and that whilst in appearance the people are governed by the decisions of their own Representatives, freely chosen, they are, in reality, so far as laws can affect their interests, under the irresponsible sway of an oligarchy, ignorant of their real wants, opposed to them in political sentiment, and disinclined, both by education and position, from conducting the business of government in harmony with their wishes. All intelligent men see this—all candid men acknowledge it—all patriotic men desire to rectify it.

It cannot be regarded as surprising that even amongst men of intelligence, candour, and patriotism, agreed on the necessity of a Reform of our Representative System, there should be considerable difference of opinion as to the extent of the change required, and of the principle which should govern it. To the well-known existence of such difference of opinion, more, perhaps, than to any other cause, we may ascribe the seeming resolution of our rulers to resist all reform.

Minor and unimportant distinctions being for the present set aside, the opinion of the country may be said to be divided between two principles of representation—the one connecting the franchise with the property of the elector—the other recognising manhood as the simple ground upon which the franchise must rest. The People's League adopts the latter—claims for every man who has reached a legal age a right, not merely to good government, but to give constitutional expression to his judgment as to what is, and what is not, good government—demands, in a word, the legislative recognition of the old maxim, that "Representation should be co-extensive with taxation." This right the League would restrict by such regulations only as are essential to its fair and orderly exercise—the residence of the elector in one locality for a definite period—and the registration of his name and address by public authority. A constituency constructed on this basis would, it is believed, give as correct an expression as can be obtained of the mind of the people, and would return a House of Commons more competent and willing to consult the true interests of the empire, than one chosen on any other plan.

We are not insensible to the importance of other questions incident to a just extension of the suffrage. We are favourable to the Ballot, a more equal distribution of Electoral Power, and a shorter duration of Parliaments. But convinced that the settlement of these points in conformity with reason and justice must speedily follow, if it do not accompany, the cessation of a vote to all citizens, and anxious that the advocacy of our main position should not be distracted by an attempt to comprehend a variety of details, we have resolved upon restricting our efforts to the one simple, intelligible, and commanding point of Manhood Suffrage. We adopt Manhood in preference to Household Suffrage as the goal of our movement—as rendering a more befitting homage to the dignity of man—as recognising the superiority of being over accident—as exalting mind above matter, and the possession of a conscience above the possession of mere chattels—as more consonant with the spirit of the British Constitution, which supposes every man to be taxed by his own consent—as more in accordance with the genius of Christianity—and finally, as more obviously just, more likely to be permanent, and inclusive of a larger proportion of intelligence, virtue, and love of social order.

It can scarcely be necessary for us to state that we seek what we believe to be a right object, by right means only. All violence of speech or action—all secrecy—all tricks of party, everything inconsistent with openness, manliness, peace, and brotherhood, we emphatically repudiate. We have im-

PLICIT faith in moral power, and we hold that no political change can be brought about by violent means, without entailing upon those who achieve it, penalties heavy enough to counterbalance all the advantages it may confer.

We call, then, upon you, Fellow Countrymen, to unite with us in this peaceful and magnificent enterprise. We ask your support, in the shape of active sympathy, hearty effort, and pecuniary contributions, without which it is impossible to carry on an extended movement. And we believe, that with your prompt and energetic aid, we shall be able to conduct the People's League to a successful and happy issue.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

THOMAS BEGGS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OFFICES,
26, New Broad-street, Aug. 1, 1848.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

The important speech of Sir W. Molesworth on Tuesday, the 25th ult., on the condition and government of our vast colonial empire, from the closeness of its texture and the mass of statistics contained in it, will scarcely bear abridgment. We, therefore, content ourselves with giving a few interesting extracts. The scope of his speech was to establish, "first, that the colonial expenditure can be diminished without detriment to the interests of the empire; second, that the system of colonial policy and government can be so amended as to ensure more economical and altogether better government for the colonies; and lastly, that by these reforms the resources of the colonies would be developed, they would become more useful, and their inhabitants more attached to the British empire."

EXTENT AND COST OF OUR COLONIES.

In speaking of colonies, he did not include under that term the territories which are governed by the East India Company, but should confine his remarks to those foreign possessions of the crown which are under the jurisdiction of the colonial office. Notwithstanding their limitation, the colonial empire of Great Britain contained between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of square miles, an area equal to the whole of Europe and British India added together. Of this last space about 1,000,000 of square miles have been divided into 40 different colonies, each with a separate government; four of them were in Europe, five in North America, fifteen in the West Indies, three in South America, five in Africa and its vicinity, three among the Asiatic islands, and five in Australia and New Zealand. The population of these colonies did not exceed 5,000,000. Of this number, about 2,500,000 are of European race, of whom 500,000 are French, about 350,000 are Ionians and Maltese, a few are Dutch or Spaniards, and the remainder, amounting to about 1,600,000, are of English, Irish, or of Scotch descent. Of the 2,500,000 inhabitants of the colonies who are not of European race, about 1,400,000 are Chinese and other inhabitants of Ceylon, and 1,100,000 are of African origin. In 1844 (the last complete return), the declared value of British produce and manufactures exported to these colonies amounted to about £9,000,000 sterling. The whole colonial expenditure by Great Britain on account of the colonies (including ordnance and commissariat expenditure) was £2,558,919. The present military expenditure was probably about the same, and for this amount of force we should have to vote this year in all about £2,500,000. Secondly, with regard to the naval expenditure by Great Britain on account of the colonies, he might without exaggeration assume that at least one-third of the ships on foreign stations—that is, one-fifth of the ships in commission, or 45 ships, with a complement of about 8,000 men, were maintained on account of the colonies. The total cost of this force was about £1,000,000 sterling. The civil expenditure by Great Britain might be estimated this year at £300,000. He would put down the extraordinary expenditure at £200,000 a-year, and the total would amount to £4,000,000 annually. The declared value of British produce and manufactures exported to the colonies in the year 1844 was £9,000,000 sterling, including £1,000,000 worth of exports to Gibraltar, which are sent to Gibraltar to be smuggled into Spain. Therefore the expenditure by Great Britain, on account of the colonies, amounted to 9s. in every pound sterling of its exports.

THE MILITARY STATIONS.

With respect to those held as military stations, he asked—Of what use are they to this country? They were called the outposts of the British empire, and were supposed to be useful in periods of war for purposes of aggression. But it appeared to him that most of them are so far removed from the centre of the empire that in times of war they would be sources of weakness and not of strength; for they would compel us, contrary to every sound principle of warfare, to scatter instead of concentrating our forces. Therefore, in the event of a really serious struggle, they would, like other outposts, in all probability, be abandoned to their fate. Moreover, it is evident that we can only retain possession of them as long as we have the dominion on the seas; but having the dominion of the seas, he could not see why we should cover all of them with fortifications, and fill all of them with troops. Gibraltar and Malta cost us about £1,000,000 a year, and the declared value of our exports to those stations is about £1,400,000, of which nearly £1,000,000 is a smuggling trade through Gibraltar into Spain. Sir W. Molesworth next alluded to the disproportionate cost of the Bermudas, St. Helena, and the colonies of the western coast of Africa, as compared with the benefit derived from them. £500,000 a year was at least expended in the vain attempt to extinguish the slave trade. He instanced the Cape of Good Hope as a striking instance of the pranks that colonial governors can play, and of the little control exercised over them by a secretary of state for the colonies. The Kaffir war just ended was the fourth in the last thirty years. For that war we had already paid £1,000,000, and in all probability £800,000 or £900,000 more would be required

to close that account. When Sir Henry Pottinger came to the colony he was astonished at the proofs he found of the enormous expenditure that had been committed, of the monstrous peculation that had been perpetrated, and peculation in which there was reason to believe men of very high station had been implicated. As an example of the reckless expenditure, a party of colonists settled in a frontier village had been receiving rations, &c., from the Government, to the extent of not less than £2,000 per annum, on the pretext that they served as a kind of outpost. What had the renewal of the Kaffir war been owing to? Simply to the circumstance that twenty oxen having been stolen by some natives; although immediate restoration was made of eighteen of them, the governor chose to say he was not content with this restitution, but must proceed to punish the whole nation to which the robbers belonged. When Sir H. Smith arrived to replace Sir H. Pottinger, he found the struggle terminated, and all the new governor did was to make the native chief kiss his feet, and to add to our possessions some 40,000 square miles of territory, of as barren and useless land, to use the surveyor's phrase, as was to be found on the earth's crust. This splendid result of a war, which originated in a removed axe and two stolen cows, had cost this country two millions of money. Now his (Sir W. Molesworth's) proposition was, to withdraw, at all events, the great bulk of the troops from this colony, and to leave the colonists to protect themselves, which they could very well do, the more especially that, under such circumstances, they would take care not to provoke hostilities [hear, hear]. If a military station must be maintained at the Cape, 1,000 soldiers would be amply sufficient for the purpose; but he thought that emigrants would serve the colony and the mother country much better than troops. Emigrants might be conveyed to the Cape at a cost of £10 per head, while every soldier kept there cost this country £60 per annum, so that if the money spent upon them were laid out in emigration the colony would receive 9,000 new inhabitants every year, who would be a far more efficient protection than the 1,500 soldiers could afford. He next referred to the Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and colonies in the Chinese and Indian seas, our expenditure for which does not fall short of £600,000 per annum, while our exports thither do not exceed £2,000,000. The last in the catalogue of military stations were the Falkland Islands, where neither corn nor trees can grow, and on which we have expended £40,000 since 1841. These twelve military stations are at present garrisoned with 22,000 of our troops, and, by withdrawing about 12,000, a saving might be effected of £1,000,000 per annum.

PROPOSED CHANGES.

What I propose to the House is this: to withdraw our military protection from the Ionian States, to disperse with our stations and fleet on the West coast of Africa, to reduce our establishments at the Cape and the Mauritius, and to bestow upon those colonies free institutions; to transfer Ceylon to the East India Company; to keep a sharp watch over the expenditure for Hong Kong, Labuan, and Sarawak, and to acknowledge the claim of Buenos Ayres to the Falkland Islands. Then 10,000 men, instead of 22,000 would be sufficient to garrison the military stations in the following manner: 6,000 for Malta and Gibraltar; 4,000 for Bermuda, the Cape, the Mauritius, and Hong Kong. If this were done, there would be a reduction in military and naval expenditure to the amount of at least a million a year for the military stations alone.

THE COMMERCIAL COLONIES.

He now came to the colonies planted in North America, the West Indies, and Australia. Now, the declared value of the exports of British produce and manufactures in America, West Indian, and Australian colonies, for the year 1844 (the last return), was about £6,000,000. The amount expended on account of the colonies could not be less than £2,000,000 sterling a year. Was it worth our while to spend £2,000,000 a year to guard against the possibility of a diminution in our export trade of £6,000,000 a year? He must consider three questions separately with regard to each of the three great divisions of the colonies. In the North American colonies the military force amounted to about 9,000 men. The military expenditure for the year 1843-4 was £698,000. The civil expenditure for the same year was £34,000. The sum included an annual charge of about £12,000 a year for the North American clergy, and of £15,000 a year for the Indian department. The whole direct expenditure by Great Britain for that year was returned to Parliament at £736,691 18s. 9d. To that must be added a portion of the expense of the packet service, which cost £145,000 a year, and a portion of the expense of the fleet on the North American and West Indian station, which, on the average of the last ten years, must have cost £300,000 a year. When it was remembered that, in addition to these sums, Parliament specially granted other vast sums, it followed that North American colonies have cost Great Britain at the rate of at least £800,000 a year. Now, on the average of the five years, ending with 1844, the declared value of British produce and manufactures exported to the North American colonies was £2,600,000. Was it worth while to pay £800,000 a year to guard against the possibility of some diminution in that trade? But suppose they were to separate and form independent states, would they not become more profitable as colonies than they were at present? The United States of America are in the strict signification of the word still colonies of Great Britain, as Carthage was a colony of Tyre, and the cities of Iona and Sicily were colonies of Greece. The United States were, in every point of view, more useful to us than all our other colonies put together [hear, hear]. In 1844 we exported to the United States produce and manufactures to the value of £8,000,000, an amount equal to the whole of our real export trade to all our colonial dominions, which we govern at a cost of £4,000,000 a year; while the United States cost us, for consular and diplomatic services, not more than £15,000 a year; and not one ship of war is required to protect our trade with the United States; a ship of war is seldom seen off the coasts of the United States. But he did not propose to abandon our North American colonies. If we were compelled to choose between the alternative of a continuance of the present vast expenditure and that of abandoning these colonies, it was evident that the latter alternative would be the more profitable, in an economical point of view. Our West Indian colonies, therefore, would in future cost this country much more than £700,000 a year—just one-fourth of the declared value of our exports to these colonies on the average of five years ending 1844. Now,

if we must choose between three alternatives, there could be little doubt which would be the cheapest—namely, that of abandoning the colonies, for by so doing there would be a direct saving of £700,000, and no danger of a differential duty on sugar. In fact if we were to make them a present of £10,000,000 sterling on condition of their becoming independent states, we should be gaining money to the amount of at least £350,000 a year. Yet he did not propose to abandon them except at the express wish of the colonists. He should merely propose to reduce our military force to half its present amount, and to effect a saving of about £300,000 a year.

INDEPENDENT REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT ADVOCATED.

Sir William Molesworth next showed that the expenditure on the West India Colonies with representative assemblies is at the rate of only 12s. 10d. per head of the population per annum, while the expenditure on the West India Colonies without representative assemblies has averaged £1 7s. per head, the salaries of the higher functionaries of all their colonies being excessive as compared with the standard of the United States. This extra average expenditure was not to be accounted for by the fact of one colony being less densely populated than another, for the crown colony of the Mauritius was four times as densely populated as Jamaica, and yet the rate of expenditure in Jamaica, per head of the population, was less than one-half what it is in the Mauritius. He also instanced Malta in proof of this position, together with New South Wales, with a legislative assembly, as compared with Van Diemen's Land, without one. After ridiculing the constitution sent by the Colonial Government to New Zealand, he said that he was afraid that the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, notwithstanding his very great abilities, would not be renowned in future history as either the Solon or Lycurgus of Australasia. He thought that he had sufficiently established his position, that in every portion of the globe the British colonies were more economically and better governed in proportion as they were self-governed. In saying this he did not mean to speak with disrespect either of past or present Secretaries of State for the Colonies. There was no essential difference between them; the system was throughout the same, whoever might be its nominal chief. Of that system, however, he did intend to speak with disrespect, and he could quote in justification of his so doing some high authorities on that side of the House, who had carefully studied the subject.

OUR COLONIAL SYSTEM CONDEMNED.

As long as that system existed, the majority of the colonies would always be ill-governed, and their inhabitants discontented, for the colonial-office undertook to perform an impossible task. It undertook the administration, civil, military, financial, judicial, and ecclesiastical, of some forty different communities, with various institutions, languages, customs, wants, and interests. It undertook to legislate more or less for all the colonies, and altogether for those colonies which had no representative assemblies. In addition, however, to its other arduous functions, the colonial office was required to assist in the vain attempt to suppress the slave-trade with Africa; and it had likewise the difficult task of administering a secondary punishment in a penal colony at the Antipodes. Now, if it were possible for any mortal man to discharge the duties of such an office, it was evident that he ought to possess, not merely great mental powers, but a long and intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the different colonies. He should be brought up to the business, it should be the study of his life, and he should be appointed on account of special aptitude to conduct such business. Was this the rule for selecting Secretaries of State for the Colonies? Nothing of the kind. They were generally chosen haphazard from the chiefs of the two great political parties in that or the other House of Parliament and they retained their office, on the average, some eighteen months or so. During the last nine years there had been no less than six Colonial Secretaries, namely, Lord Glenelg, Lord Normanby, Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Grey. All of them, he acknowledged, were men of great ability—all of them were, he believed, most anxious to use their abilities for the benefit of their country and of the colonies. But he felt persuaded that one-third of them had little or no acquaintance with colonial affairs prior to their acceptance of office. In fact, the Colonial Government of this country was an ever-changing, frequently well-intentioned, but invariably weak and ignorant despotism. Its policy varied incessantly, swayed about by opposite influences; at one time directed, perhaps, by the West India body, the next instant by the Anti-Slavery Society; then by Canadian merchants, or by a New Zealand Company, or by a Missionary Society. It was everything by turns, and nothing long; saint, protectionist, free-trader, all in rapid succession. It would be difficult to express the deep-seated hatred and contempt which was felt for the Colonial-office by almost every dependency subject to its sway. If they doubted this fact let them put the question to the West Indies, and the Mauritius, to Van Diemen's Land, to New South Wales, to New Zealand, and our other Australian colonies. From all of them they would receive the same answer, and the same prayer to be freed from the control of the Colonial-office. The remedy for these defects was—local governments only. The colonies were useful as outlets for the population; free trade with the colonies, and free access to the colonies should, therefore, in his opinion, be the sole end and aim of the dominion which Great Britain still retained over her colonies. By keeping these two objects distinctly in view—by bestowing upon the colonies all powers of local legislation and administration which were not absolutely inconsistent with these objects, and with the sovereignty of this country, he believed that our colonial empire would flourish and become of incalculable utility to this country. He did not propose to abandon any portion of that empire. He only complained that it was of little use to them [hear]; that it was a vast tract of fertile desert, which cost this country £4,000,000 a year, and yet only contained 1,500,000 of our race.

COLONIZATION RECOMMENDED.

To the empire the colonies are useful, either as affording markets for our produce, or outlets for our population. Mr. Charles Buller showed their value as markets, in his admirable speech on systematic colonization, in 1843, when he showed, that while the rate of consumption of our goods does not exceed 2s. 2d. a head in Continental Europe, it amounts to 8s. a head in the United States (which in this view he considered as still an

English colony), and £1 12s. a head in the colonies so called; though it must be admitted, that a portion of the trade to the latter consists of goods sent to defray the cost of establishments. The utility of the colonies, as outlets for population, is shown in the reports of the Emigration Commissioners, who state that in the last twenty years 825,564 persons went to the United States; 702,101 to the North American colonies; 127,000 to the Australian colonies; 19,090 to other places; in all, 1,673,803. Emigration has varied considerably in amount; but, on averages of five years, it has steadily increased, from the minimum of 26,092 persons in 1828, to 258,270 persons last year. Therefore, free trade with the colonies, and free access to the colonies, should, in my opinion, be the sole end and aim of the dominion which Great Britain still retains over her colonies. By keeping these two objects distinctly in view—by bestowing upon the colonies all powers of local legislation and administration which are not absolutely inconsistent with these objects and with the sovereignty of this country, I believe that our colonial expenditure might be greatly diminished in amount, and that our colonial empire would flourish, and become of incalculable utility to this country. I do not propose to abandon any portion of that empire. I only complain that it is of so little use to us—that it is a vast tract of fertile desert, which costs us £4,000,000 sterling a year, and yet only contains a million and a half of our race. Would it not be possible to people this desert with active and thriving Englishmen—to cover it with communities composed of men with wants, habits, and feelings similar to our own, anxious to carry on with us a mutual beneficial trade?

Mr. Hutt seconded the motion. He believed if they were to give the colonies free institutions, and the power to manage their own affairs, that they would be perfectly ready to defray all the expenses of government, and that such a course would best conduce to the extension and prosperity of the colonial empire of this country.

Mr. Hawes said his hon. friend had impugned, not only the colonial policy of the present day, but the whole colonial policy of England itself. It was not for him to defend all the defects and errors of that system in past times; but this he would say, that the colonial policy of England had, on the whole, been the most successful and the most beneficial that the world had ever witnessed. [Laughter, and cries of "Oh!"] He was aware that the Colonial-office did not enjoy the good opinion of many of his hon. friends behind him; but he was at a loss to conceive or to trace that dislike back to any clear or intelligible cause. It was an office which must, at all times, be more or less verging upon unpopularity. Every man who had a crochets in his head ran to the Colonial-office, and unless his plan were immediately adopted, of course he was a disappointed man. This he could say with confidence, that the greatest benefits had been conferred on the British empire by the Colonial-office. So far from objecting to the resolution of the hon. baronet he thought it would tend to strengthen the hands of Government [cheers].

Mr. F. Scott moved that the debate be adjourned. After some conversation, the debate was adjourned until next Wednesday.

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND REPEAL.

On Wednesday, on the reading of the order of the day for resuming the Repeal debate, Mr. MAXWELL Fox moved that the order be discharged. He was prepared to go on with the debate, but thought it wrong to do so in the absence of the head of the Repeal agitation in Ireland; and particularly just now, he would not be a party to increasing a delusion, for Repeal is but Republicanism in disguise. The SPEAKER having started a technical difficulty, Mr. Fox altered his motion to one that the debate be further adjourned to that day three months. Sir BENJAMIN HALL believed no intention existed from the first to divide on this question. Up to last Monday, the Irish members had not resolved to bring on the division: they then resolved they would do so, and circulars to that effect went round: now, at twelve o'clock, they had the assurance to ask a postponement till next session! Mr. RAYNOLDS replied tartly; and Mr. HENRY GRATTAN complained that the endeavours of Irish members to throw oil on the troubled waters of the times should lay them open to charges of insincerity and hypocrisy. The people, however, will never cease to war for a domestic government, that will not take from the living their constitution and their liberty, or refuse to the dead a shroud and a burial.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL believed that a wise and considerate feeling alone had prompted the Irish members to seek a postponement of discussions which would add to the irritation in Ireland. Lord John said, he would willingly take part in the debate at a future and more reasonable time for its renewal. It was agreed that the debate be postponed for three months.

REGULATION OF CHARITABLE TRUSTS.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Charity Trusts Regulation Bill. By the Municipal Reform Act, charitable trusts were taken from the hands of corporations, and placed under trustees; but there is no provision in that act for filling up vacancies in the trust, without an application to the Court of Chancery, which is too expensive a process for the means of many charities. Another difficulty arises respecting the holding of the legal property, which is said to be "in nubibus." The bill provided remedies for these difficulties. It would place all charities with incomes below £30 a year under the County Courts in lieu of the Court of Chancery, substituting a cheap for an expensive jurisdiction. The total number of charitable trusts is 28,340; of which 23,746 have incomes under £30 a year. The County Courts, sixty in number, established in 1846, have proved exceedingly efficient for the purposes for which they were established. In the year

ending 1847, the number of suits disposed of was 429,416; and the amount of money received, including £203,318 of fees, was £805,409. He had no doubt that, ere long, it would be practicable to reduce the fees nearly one-half, and defray at the same time the whole cost of these courts. It was also proposed that an annual balance-sheet of the management of the charities should be prepared, and made open to public inspection. In cases where it was found that the original object of the trusts could not be carried out, a discretionary power as to the new application to be given to the funds should be vested in the County Courts. Funds intended for educational purposes presented peculiar difficulties, from differences of opinion; and it was proposed to place such funds under a combined jurisdiction—the Judge of the County Court, and the Education Committee of the Privy Council.

Lord REDDADALE and the Earl of HARCOURT, objecting to haste, proposed to adjourn the bill till next session. The Bishop of LLANDAFF took exception to some parts of the bill, especially to the discretion vested in the County Judge for educational trusts. Eventually, the bill was read a second time; to be committed on Thursday next.

On Monday night, the LORD CHANCELLOR said that, with respect to this bill, there were parts of it which it would be very inconvenient to postpone, and he should be ready to strike out such clauses as were likely to lead to much discussion or opposition.

THE FABRICATED REPORT FROM IRELAND.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, amidst profound attention, Mr. MONSELL alluded to the reports received that day in London from Liverpool, purporting to announce open rebellion in Ireland, defeat of troops, disaffection among the soldiers, &c., and asked for Ministerial explanations.

Sir GEORGE GREY made the desired statement. He had reason to believe that the intelligence received by the electric telegraph was destitute of foundation. It was first transmitted to him by Mr. Ricardo, whom he at once requested to communicate by telegraph with the Mayor of Liverpool, and the following facts were ascertained. The information was conveyed to the office of the Electric Telegraph Com.; any early on Thursday morning, having been directed to a news-agent, who communicated it to that office, and left with him by a cabman. With it was sent a letter purporting to be written by Mr. Conway, of the *Dublin Evening Post* office, dated Wednesday, and containing these sentences:—"Mr. Conway has just received from Cashel most frightful news, which is now being put into type for a second edition. He sends a slight outline to Messrs. Wilmer and Smith, by special engine from Kingston; and they will get it by telegraph in time for second editions. The parcel is sent by a Queen's messenger, who is charged with Government despatches." The cabman said that the parcel was given him by a Queen's messenger, who was said to have left Liverpool for London by a special train at six o'clock. No messenger came by train at that hour, and no such intelligence had been brought over to Liverpool by the usual packet. Sir George believed that the report had been fabricated from malicious motives; and measures had been taken to discover and punish its author. Sir George took the opportunity of stating, that Sir Charles Napier's fleet had reached the Cove of Cork, at a most opportune time to support the troops. Those troops were ready at any moment to discharge their duties with gallantry and efficiency, and any imputations on their fidelity were utterly false and fallacious.

Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON asked whether it was the wish of Government that gentlemen connected with Ireland should leave London and repair to their own districts; Mr. Hamilton intimating that they placed themselves at the disposal of the Executive.

Sir GEORGE GREY replied:—

Sir, several gentlemen connected with Ireland have called upon me in the course of the day, stating their readiness to proceed immediately to Ireland to render their services available in the service of the country; and, though I have every reason to believe the information which has been alluded to entirely destitute of truth, yet the state of the country where the insurrection is reported is such, that I think Irish gentlemen of property and influence cannot do better than proceed to that country, and use their efforts in their respective neighbourhoods where they have influence in the maintenance of order.

Sir ARTHUR BROOKE hoped that the well affected in Ireland would be sufficiently supplied with arms and ammunition: in the north they have only rusty yeomanry rifles and muskets.

A discussion arose on the expediency of postponing the Landlord and Tenant Bill in the absence of the Irish Members; Ministers proposing to lay it aside for a fortnight; which met the approval of the House. In this discussion Lord JOHN RUSSELL repeated the wish expressed by his colleague:—

Although the reports that have been referred to are, I trust, happily without foundation, yet the accounts received from the Lord-Lieutenant show that at Carrick-on-Suir, and other places, persons whom I need not name have been doing their utmost to rouse the people to rise at once in rebellion, and urge them on to immediate insurrection. I think that this fact is quite enough to show that it is desirable that gentlemen connected with Ireland should immediately go to that country.

Mr. SCULLY rose, and abruptly asked if the noble lord was prepared to give an answer as to the measures which had been repeatedly promised, and which had been contemptuously refused this session ["Oh!"]

Lord JOHN RUSSELL: Sir, I deny the information introduced by the honourable member; and as to this question, I have only to say that I think the present

duty of the Government is to put down insurrection—loud cries of "Hear, hear!"—and we shall devote all our energies and means to that object [cheers]. I can, therefore, give no other answer to the honourable member [loud cheering].

In the House of Lords, at the instance of Lord BROUGHAM, similar explanations were given by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE. The Marquis of LONDON-DERRY seized the occasion to signify his hearty support of Ministers in their present course.

In the House of Commons on Friday there was some further conversation on the subject of the fabricated report.

Mr. MACKINNON asked whether the Home Secretary had taken or would take any steps to prevent the dissemination of false intelligence by means of the electric telegraph?

Sir GEORGE GREY replied, that the Government had no power to prevent the dissemination of false intelligence either by the electric telegraph or by any other instrumentality. By the act of Parliament under which the electric telegraph was constituted, the Government had the power in certain contingencies to take possession of the telegraph for a period of not less than a week; and that power had been exercised, as the House was aware, upon a recent occasion.

Sir GEORGE GREY availed himself of the opportunity to inform the House that the cabman who had delivered the parcel containing the false information to the respectable agents of the *Times* and the *Morning Chronicle* had been identified, and that he was able and ready to identify the party who had handed those parcels to him. The proper authorities were now making search, and it was not improbable that he would be detected.

Next, a conversation on a counter-levy of the loyal in Ireland.

Sir ARTHUR BROOKE asked whether it was the intention of the Government, in case of general or partial insurrection breaking out in Ireland, to call out the yeomanry of the North? They were ready. He could call out on his own estates and neighbourhood 500 men, who would have the greatest delight in rendering their services to defend the Crown and Constitution of these realms.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had already written to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland on this subject. All the reflection which he had given to it had ended in this conclusion—that whatever reasons there might be for either calling out the yeomanry, or for postponing the summons to call them out, must be left to the discretion of the Lord-Lieutenant. As to the yeomanry, there was the fullest confidence in their loyalty and zeal; and it was not from any doubt upon that head that the Government had hitherto postponed to call out that brave and loyal body.

REDRESS OF IRISH GRIEVANCES.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, on Friday, Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD moved the following resolution:—

That the present distracted state of Ireland demands the instant attention of Parliament, with a view to the speedy enactment of such measures as may be necessary to improve the condition, redress the grievances, and establish the just rights of the Irish people, and thereby promote the good order and prosperity of that portion of the United Kingdom, and give increased security to her Majesty's Crown and Government.

He stated that if this resolution should be carried, he should follow it up by moving the same resolution which Lord John Russell had moved in 1844—namely, that the whole subject of Irish grievances should be referred to the consideration of a select committee of the whole House. In support of his proposition, he entered on a history of the social and political grievances of Ireland, both prior and subsequent to the legislative union with England; dwelling particularly on the abortive measures which had been proposed of late years by the Governments of Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell to amend the position of the Irish Church, the Poor-law, the franchise Parliamentary and Municipal, and the tenure of lands. The last measure passed for Ireland is a coercion bill—passed with breathless and unprecedented haste. Even if the Encumbered Estates Bill were to pass, it would be useless without a good Landlord and Tenant Bill; which the suspended measure of Government was not. If Lord John pleaded the obstructive majority in that House, how could he resist the arguments for Repeal? Mr. Crawford stated that he should proceed forthwith to Ireland, to use there any influence he might possess in the preservation of peace. He wanted, however, to carry a message of peace, and at present he saw no chance of his doing so.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL spoke at considerable length, endeavouring to show that the interests of Ireland had not been neglected or disregarded. Whether from the habit of the English mind, or from the complexity of our laws, all great measures have been assented to only after long and oft-recurring debates: the Union itself was a conspicuous instance; Parliamentary Reform was discussed for fifty years; the abolition of the slave-trade for thirty. He glanced over the causes of Irish difficulties; ascribing those difficulties to improvidence, early marriages, and unduly-increasing population; to the religious bigotry and penal laws of the seventeenth, and the commercial jealousy of the eighteenth century. He reviewed the chief measures for Ireland, past or contemplated,—the Emancipation Act of 1829, the Tithe Commutation Act of 1838, the Reform Act of 1833; the bill for enlarging the franchise, delayed by the present troubles. Lord John controverted Mr. Sharmam Crawford's doctrine respecting fixity of tenure; and showed how the Landlord and Tenant Bill would facilitate improvements by the tenant; regretting that it was not likely to get beyond the committee this session. He enlarged on the diffi-

culties of dealing at once effectively and safely with the Poor-laws. Mr. Crawford demanded additional members for Ireland—

Now, Sir, I do not deny that the time may come when it may be advisable that additional members should sit for Ireland, in the place of some of those boroughs which this House may think deserve disfranchisement. But though I say that, I do not think this is the moment for urging that topic. I do not find that there is at the present time that attendance of Irish members to warrant the belief that the House would derive much more assistance from the legislative talents or industry of additional members for Ireland [hear, hear, hear! and laughter].

A bill on the subject of registration, however, would be proceeded with next session. He should not object to an extension of the municipal franchise, so as to make it equal with that in England and Scotland. A bill to amend the Grand Jury laws has been delayed by the business before the House. The Encumbered Estates Bill would effect a great and wholesome social change. Ministers had been obliged to abandon their bill for the reclamation of waste lands; but they added half a million for that purpose to the sum given to Irish landlords for improvements. Lord John enlarged greatly on the difficulties in the way of improving the position of the Irish Churches,—the resistance of the Protestants to all modification of their church, with the claim of their antagonists for total abolition; on the other hand, the cry that any endowment for the Roman Catholic clergy would be "bribery" of the priesthood. His language conveys the impression that he does not think the Protestant Church excessive, as an establishment due to the million of Protestants in Ireland; and that he does not contemplate any further interference with that establishment. We subjoin the exact report of his remarks on this important topic:—

Well then, Sir, should we adopt the measure proposed the other day by the hon. member for Manchester, the abolition of the Protestant Church establishment? For my own part, I believe that the Protestants of Ireland, living in a country where a church establishment is acknowledged, have a fair claim to have a church establishment of their own [hear, hear]—that they have a fair claim that that establishment shall be acknowledged by the State; and I do not know that, diminished as the tithes have been—diminished as the property of the Church has been, by the abolition of church-rates—taking the Protestants of Ireland at somewhere about a million—[An hon. member: "750,000"]—there is any great excess in the amount allowed to that Protestant Church [hear, hear]. Then are there not other reasons why you should not proceed to the abolition of that Church? I can well understand that men who are for what is called the voluntary principle—who think the Church Establishment of England an abuse, who think the Church of Scotland an abuse, and that the American principle is the true principle to be adopted—I can, I say, well understand that they should demand the instant abolition of the Church of Ireland: but for myself, I have other views. For reasons I have frequently expressed in this House, I think that such an establishment is a wise institution for the country [hear, hear]. I believe that where it is properly devoted to the purposes for which it was intended, a church establishment is a blessing to the people amongst whom it is established [hear, hear]. Nor, Sir, can I see that there would be any advantage in doing with the rest of the tithes that which we have done with 25 per cent. of them [hear, hear]. Well, then, there arise other questions. There arises the question whether, having a church establishment for Protestants—whether exactly of its present amount, or in any degree different from its present amount—you should have in its place any other establishment of the faith of the great majority of the people. Every one is aware of the difficulties that beset that question [hear, hear]; every one is aware, not merely of the difficulties that exist in the strong feelings of the great part of the people of England and Scotland—which, however, would be, in my opinion, no bar to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church, if it were thought advisable for Ireland—but every one must acknowledge that there are practical difficulties in the way, and that those practical difficulties ought not to be encountered without being satisfied that the people of Ireland generally ask for this endowment, and that it would be willingly and readily accorded to by Parliament. What have we heard to-night? We have seen the most eminent Roman Catholic clergy denounce every attempt to endow their Church as an attempt to bribe the clergy away from the cause of the people; and I feel quite sure of one thing, that if I declared myself in favour of such a proceeding, I should hear, not that it was an endeavour to do justice to the people of Ireland, by giving an establishment to the majority as well as the minority, but that it was an endeavour to seduce the clergy of Ireland from their flocks, and to bribe them to the service of the State [hear, hear]. Here, then, are the difficulties of that question—partly ecclesiastical, and partly religious. It forms a difficulty in the state of Ireland, with which, unhappily, Mr. Pitt did not attempt to cope when he framed his plan for the purpose of the Union. It is a difficulty with which, I believe, some Government or other, some Parliament or other of this country, must cope; but I would deprecate any attempt to encounter this difficulty, unless circumstances are favourable to the success of the measure that was advisable to be proposed [hear, hear].

Recurring to the general subject, the discussion of Irish grievances, Lord John said he could not hope to prevent protracted debates; but he believed that if the Irish members in a body demanded the enactment of measures for the benefit of Ireland, they would be as readily considered and adopted as any others. In Ireland, however, there is no single undisputed path; the grievances, social, political, and religious, are of long standing; and redress is to be obtained only by peaceable discussion, not by arms and rebellion.

Mr. OSBORNE made a very effective speech; severe, but enlivened by his usual pleasantry, and seriously damaging to the Ministers. For instance, he brought up old speeches by Lord John Russell, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Ward, Mr. Vernon Smith, and

Mr. Macaulay, denouncing the Irish Church in the strongest terms, as the master grievance; and compared their present position with that in the days of the Appropriation clause; also with that when they turned out Sir Robert Peel on a coercion bill. He suggested some improvements,—such as the opening of Trinity College, Dublin, to Roman Catholics; systematic colonization; and the remodelling of the Irish Executive. Ireland is governed like a colony; it has a mock King, a Brummagem Court, and a pinchbeck Executive; it is really governed by the constantly changed Home Secretary in England. He proposed an occasional session of Parliament in Dublin, and an occasional visit of the Sovereign; in whose presence the star of "the King of Munster" would not shed a ray.

Mr. HENRY HARRIS and Mr. MONSELL could not refuse their assent to the proposition before the House; although they evidently doubted the use of advancing it just now. Mr. FAGAN and Mr. ANSTAY attacked the Government more rancorously. The remarks of the latter gentleman on the subject of the Irish Church were significant, as expressing the opinions of a large portion of the Roman Catholics, of whom the *Tablet* newspaper is the organ:—

The grievances of Ireland were confessedly of a social and agrarian character, and could in no way depend on the settlement of church property. How was the peasant or the poor man injured by the maintenance in the Established Church of the property it held under the authority of that general law which determined the right of every proprietor, whether individual or corporate, to hold and enjoy his possessions? The maintenance of the Established Church in the full enjoyment of all its possessions was accorded by the people of Ireland—nay, by the Roman Catholic people of Ireland, as a very great mitigation of that general distress which was mainly attributable to bad government, and to improvident and wasteful administration. He (Mr. Anstey) expressed those opinions to his constituents at the time of his election, and he did not find a single Roman Catholic who dissented from his views. He should feel it a great humiliation that the character of the Roman Catholic should be supposed to draw with it hostility to every other religious establishment. The rights and liberties of the Protestant clergy and the Roman Catholic were held by the same tenure; touch the one, and how could the other be expected to be safe?

On the motion of Mr. MORGAN JOHN O'CONNELL, the debate was adjourned to Saturday at twelve.

On Saturday, Mr. MORGAN J. O'CONNELL resumed the adjourned debate. He entered his protest against the "do-nothing" policy of the Government. Not one measure for the good of Ireland had been proposed—but three had become the law of the land to repress outrages in Ireland [hear]. Why, he asked, were not measures brought in to benefit the poor of Ireland? Why was it that the Landlord and Tenant Bill was not persevered in? The noble lord at the head of the Government said, in 1846, that a bill for the reclamation of waste land in Ireland was absolutely necessary. How was it, then, that such a bill had not been brought in?

Major BLACKHALL opposed, and Mr. P. SCROPE supported the motion.

Sir G. GREY said that the thing that was most remarkable in that debate was the want of union on the part of the speakers as to the adoption of any practical remedy for the evils of Ireland. The hon. member for Middlesex had no right to taunt the Government for bringing in coercive measures for Ireland, for those measures were essential to the maintenance of law and order in that country. He readily admitted that there were many political measures required for Ireland, but he was prepared to deny that this was the most advantageous time for agitating the question now before the House, because if it were persisted in it could not lead to a successful termination. He, however, begged to say that he for one would hail the arrival of that time when some maturely considered measure was introduced into the House for remedying the evils of Ireland, and, whether in office or out of office, he should concur in that measure if it was calculated to accomplish the object [hear, hear]. He wished Irish members would act more in unison with respect to Irish measures. The right hon. baronet then said that the accounts he had received from Ireland during the last few days with respect to the potato crop were more favourable than those previously received [hear]. He hoped that no sudden panic would occur on the matter, which would lead the people to despair, because there was every reason to believe that the crop would be a good one, although the disease had in some parts made its appearance [divide].

After short addresses from Colonel DUNNE, Mr. R. M. FOX, Mr. CLEMENTS, Sir D. NORREYS, Sir W. SOMERVILLE, and Mr. F. O'CONNOR,

Mr. NEWBOATS deprecated the attack which had been made on the Church, and complained of the members of her Majesty's Government calling the existence of the Church a grievance of Ireland:—

He would tell them that the Church of Ireland was the keystone which cemented England and Ireland together; and if any Minister attempted to put down that Church it would crush his administration into powder, because by assailing it they would be assailing the opinions of the great majority of the people of this country [cries of "Divide!"]. Yet when an English member rose in that House to defend the Church of Ireland, he was met by clamour ["Oh, oh!"] and "Divide!"]. It would be very easy for him to move the adjournment of the debate ["Oh, oh!"]. He was performing what he conceived to be a sacred duty, and he would certainly not yield to clamour ["Divide, divide!"] He regretted to hear the Irish Church spoken of as if it was the upas tree of Ireland; and he would, in conclusion, say that those who in that House were so fiercely opposed to the Church of Ireland would find that on that question they were face to face with the great majority of the people of this country ["Divide, divide!"]

Lord J. RUSSELL said that no members of the Government had made any such statement.

With respect to the Irish clergy, he could only add to those already given the tribute of his approbation of the excellency of their character and conduct. Nor had he ever stated that he considered the Established Church of Ireland as a grievance. What he stated was that he thought the endowment of the clergy of the minority of the people, while there was no endowment of the clergy of the majority, was a just subject of complaint with the people of Ireland [hear, hear], and that was the opinion he had always held on this question.

Mr. J. REYNOLDS contended that the Catholics looked upon the temporalities of the Established Church of Ireland as a grievance, and it would be surprising if they did not—

What he complained of was that they should be compelled by law to support an establishment from which they dissented. What was the vulgar arithmetic of the question? In round numbers the Irish people were 8,500,000; of whom 7,000,000 were admitted to be Roman Catholics, 700,000 were of the Church of England, 7,000 Presbyterians, and 100,000 Wesleyans and other Dissenters. How were the clergy of the bodies supported? The clergy of the 7,000,000, amounting to 4,000 in number, were supported by the voluntary contributions of the people. The Presbyterians of Ireland received a *regium donum* of £36,000, whilst the established clergy received £700,000 a year. The clergy of the 7,000,000 received nothing; the clergy of the 700,000 received £700,000 a year. He could scarcely have believed any one so "innocent," which was another soft word for ignorant in his country, as to imagine that the 7,000,000 Roman Catholics and other bodies did not consider it a grievance to pay the clergy of the Established Church. The hon. member for Middlesex, in his able and eloquent speech, which embraced indeed the whole question, had laid the foundation of a system which would ultimately work great good. He understood the hon. member for Middlesex as being anxious not to abolish the Protestant Church, but to put it on a congregational instead of a territorial scale. He (Mr. Reynolds) hoped to see the time when every man would pay his own clergyman, as he paid his own doctor ["oh, oh!"] and hear, hear]. He knew he shocked hon. gentlemen opposite; but what was the rule in the times of apostolic purity? Religion ought to be totally separated from State connexion.

Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN also handled the Church question:—

The hon. member for Dublin had said it was a great hardship for him to be compelled to support a church to which he did not belong; but he begged to remind the hon. member that the right hon. gentleman the member for Drogheda (Sir W. Somerville) and other members of her Majesty's Government were in favour of supporting two establishments—a Catholic as well as a Protestant establishment; and would it not be a hardship for the Protestants to be compelled to support a church to which they did not belong? But the Roman Catholic clergy had over and over again declared, through the medium of their bishops and otherwise, that they were in favour of the voluntary system—and he wondered that those who advocated the payment of the priests by the State could think so meanly of them as to suppose, after these repeated declarations, that they would ever consent to accept of State endowments. In dealing with this question, there were two different classes, which, however they might differ in their religious and political opinions, were entitled, from their number and respectability, to the highest consideration of the House; at least, if the House desired to preserve its representative character. The one class was the advocates of the voluntary principle, who, of course, would never consent to two establishments; and the other class was those—and they were not the least loyal and peaceable of her Majesty's subjects—who held that to give national endowments to the Roman Catholic creed would be to commit a great national sin, and draw down the judgments of Heaven on the country [cries of "Divide!"]. Let not hon. members, therefore, hold out the delusive hope that this was a question easy of solution. But he would tell them what they might do by the agitation of this question. Looking at the progress of taxation and the growing difficulty of equalizing the revenue and expenditure, it might be found wholly impossible to raise funds to endow the Roman Catholic clergy; but they might, by a combination of parties, succeed in doing away with the Irish Church, and appropriating its revenues to such purposes as Maynooth, education, chaplains in galls, &c.; and instead of £700,000 being sent every year to Ireland out of the Imperial Treasury, the result would be that there would be that amount of money less spent in Ireland; the country would be so much the poorer; and, the voluntary system having gained a stimulus, it would be utterly impossible ever to reopen the question of the payment of the Irish clergy by the State. [Renewed cries of "Divide," and other expressions of impatience, in the midst of which the hon. gentleman resumed his seat.]

After a few words from Mr. GRACE, Mr. GRATTAN rose, amid loud cries of "Oh, oh!" and "Divide, divide." He said:—

I rise merely to make an apology to the House and to my countrymen for not speaking [hear, hear, and laughter].

The House then divided:—

For going into committee of supply ... 100
For Mr. Crawford's resolution 24

Majority 76

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

On the order of the day for going in committee on the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, on Thursday, Colonel SIBTHORP rose, and, after vehemently denouncing the bill in his peculiar style of oratory, moved that it be committed that day three months. Mr. C. ANSTAY supported the amendment in a lengthened examination of the bill, which the hon. and learned member contrived to spin out for between two and three hours, in defiance of the most unequivocal manifestations of impatience and disgust on the part of the *quorum* who kept the House. When he at last sat down, Mr. HUDSON intimated, that, although he had taken part in opposing this bill, he did not feel warranted in further obstructing

its progress. Mr. URQUHART supported the amendment, complaining that no member of the Government had answered the speech of his hon. and learned friend, the member for Youghal. The House then divided:—For the amendment, 2; for going into committee, 96.

In committee, on the first clause being put, Mr. ANSTAY renewed his obstructive opposition, which drew down upon him a humorous castigation from the hon. member for Dublin (Mr. Reynolds). He would venture to say, that, if fifty Irish members could be found who would pursue the same course that had been pursued by the hon. and learned gentleman, the House would unanimously pass an act dissolving the legislative union.

The first clause was at length allowed to pass without a division. On the second, a discussion was raised. An amendment proposed by Mr. HENLEY was rejected by a majority of 110 votes against 22. A second division took place on Mr. Anstey's motion that the Chairman report progress, which was negatived by 117 against 2. It being now midnight, several members urged the adjournment of the discussion, which was at length acceded to.

THE SUGAR-DUTIES.

The House of Commons, on Monday night, having resolved itself into committee on the Sugar-Duties, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the course which the Government intended to pursue, and the reasons which had induced the Government to pursue it. With regard to the duties on refined sugar, and to the correction of the errors which had taken place in defining the rate of duties on the first class of British clayed sugars, he proposed to settle them now in a committee of the whole House; but, with regard to the other class of duties, namely, those to be levied on white clayed sugar, and on certain qualities of molasses, he proposed to correct the mistakes on which Lord G. Bentinck had so often dilated in the committee on the Sugar-Duties Bill, as it was competent for him to do, as the duties to be raised did not exceed those raised under the existing law. The principal alterations which he proposed to make were contained in the paper delivered that morning to the House, and consisted in his placing one duty on all classes of refined sugar. He had hoped that some plan would have been devised to refine sugar in bond for home consumption; but he was sorry to say that at present it would not be judicious to introduce such a change. The right hon. gentleman explained the reasons why that change could not be adopted at present, and concluded by moving that on sugar the growth and produce of any British possession into which the importation of foreign sugar was prohibited, being imported from any such possession, the duties should be as following, that is, on candy brown or white refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, for every cwt. from and after the 10th of July, 1848, to the 5th of July, 1849, inclusive, 17s. 4d., and that it should diminish by 1s. 4d. every year until it reached, in 1851, the permanent duty of 13s. 4d.

Mr. BARKLY had heard with unmitigated surprise and regret that the promises of the Government to allow the West Indian interest to refine sugar in bond were not to be carried into effect this session. The conduct of the Government on this question would prevent the trading interests of the country from placing the slightest credit hereafter in official declarations.

Mr. CARDWELL followed on the same side, and complained that not one of the three measures promised to the West Indies at the commencement of the session as measures of relief had as yet been carried into effect.

Sir W. CLAY defended the proceedings of the Government.

Mr. LABOUCHERE also said a few words in vindication of the Government from the charge of pursuing a vacillating commercial policy to the injury of the West Indian planters. The project of refining in bond was not permanently abandoned—it was only given up for the present, because no plan could be devised for getting over the difficulties with which such a plan was attended.

After a few observations from Mr. H. J. BAILLIE and Mr. J. WILSON the resolution was agreed to.

On the second resolution, that on sugar the growth and produce of any other British possession, being imported from any such possession, the following duties should be levied, that is to say, "on candy, brown or white, refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, for every cwt. £1 2s. from and after the 10th of July, 1848, to the 5th of July, 1849, inclusive," and a graduated scale of duties diminishing annually until on the 5th of July, 1854, it fell to 13s. 4d. a cwt., some conversation ensued, but it was ultimately agreed to without a division.

On the 3rd resolution, levying on sugar the growth and produce of any foreign country, and on all sugar not otherwise charged with duty, the duties following, that is to say, on candy, brown or white, refined sugar, or sugar refined by any process equal in quality thereto, for every cwt. £1 6s. from and after the 10th of July, 1848, to the 5th of July, 1849, and a gradual scale of duties up to the 5th of July, 1854, when the duty was to be permanently 13s. 4d.

Lord G. BENTINCK rose to express his admiration of the *debonnaire* manner in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced his intention of throwing overboard all the promises which he had made to the planters in the West Indies, in the Mauritius, and in the East Indies. He had committed a quarter of a hundred of blunders, of which a part was to be cured to-night, and a part in the committee on the Sugar Bill. The whole value of the remissions proffered by the Chancellor of the

Exchequer depended entirely on the permission given to the British planters to refine in bond for home consumption, and yet that permission he had now given up. It was a proof that Ministers were perfectly incapable of carrying on the practical business of the House of Commons. They had thrown overboard the project of refining in bond for home consumption, and were now encouraging refining in the colonies. He concluded by moving to leave out of the resolution the words "on all sugar not otherwise charged with duty."

Mr. LABOUCHERE defended the resolution as it stood.

After considerable discussion the Committee divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment 34
Against it 87

Majority against it 53

The resolution was then agreed to. The next resolution enacted that from and after the 10th of July, 1848, to the 5th of July, 1849, inclusive, the drawbacks or bounties following are to be paid and allowed upon the exportation from the United Kingdom of the several descriptions of refined sugar hereinafter mentioned—namely, 16s. 4d. on every cwt. of refined sugar in loaf complete or whole, or lumps duly refined, &c., and of 13s. 4d. on every cwt. on bastard or refined sugar broken in pieces, or being ground or powdered sugar, with a graduated scale on both, terminating in the first case in a permanent duty of 12s. 6d. a cwt. on the 5th of July, 1851; and in the second in a permanent duty on the same day of 10s. a cwt. It was agreed to without any discussion.

The House then resumed; the report was ordered to be received on Wednesday, and the Sugar Duties Bill to be committed on Thursday.

The Rum Duties Bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

On Monday night the House of Commons went into Committee of Supply.

Colonel ANSON then brought forward the Ordnance Estimates. The committee were aware that the cause of the delay in bringing these estimates forward was the general expression of opinion at the early part of the session, which induced the Government to consent to these estimates being submitted to a select committee, in conjunction with the army and navy estimates. That committee had now been sitting for five months, and he believed its labours had resulted in a report upon the navy estimates. The first vote was for the pay, allowances, and contingencies of the Ordnance military corps; and he believed that the increase which was asked for under this head would not only be sanctioned by the committee, but would be approved generally by the country. It was, he believed, generally acknowledged that the artillery was a branch of the military force of this country which ought to be kept in a proper state of efficiency; and though he would not for a moment allow that that force was not in an efficient state, yet he must say that it was not—and had not hitherto been—sufficiently strong for all the duties it was called upon to perform. The large vote of £716,254 was required for this force, the increase being £99,016. If any objections were made to this vote, he had no doubt that he would be able to satisfy the committee that the wants of the colonies, as well as the demands of the home service, rendered it absolutely necessary that this force should be increased; but he thought it would be generally admitted that this certainly was not the moment when any reduction should be effected in an arm which was the most serviceable that could be employed either at home or abroad. He then proceeded to explain the rest of the items.

Mr. B. OSBORNE asked the Secretary for the Ordnance whether the committee on the Ordnance estimates had made their report? Mr. F. MAULE said, that the committee had not yet taken the subject of the Ordnance into consideration, nor did they purpose doing so until they should be reconstituted in the course of the next session of Parliament. The committee had been entirely occupied this session with the navy estimates.

On the vote of £36,254 for the Ordnance corps [£400,000 already had been taken], Mr. OSBORNE said he thought that keeping up a force of horse artillery in time of peace was neither necessary for the efficiency of the service, nor economical in regard to expense. The Horse Artillery never took any turn of service. Since the last expedition to Portugal, they had never left the country. Their clothing, too, was most ridiculous and extravagant, and was the object of laughter to all foreigners. Colonel ANSON, without intending to dispute the acuteness of his hon. friend, or his knowledge of military matters, yet he must say that his hon. friend must know very little of military matters not to be aware that the Royal Horse Artillery had always been considered to be the most efficient force in the service [hear, hear].

The vote was then agreed to, as were also the following:—

£116,031 for commissariat and barrack supplies, being part of a sum of £316,031, of which £200,000 was previously voted to account.

£46,136 for salaries and contingencies of the Ordnance-offices at the Tower and Pall-mall, being part of a sum of £91,136, of which £45,000 was previously voted to account.

£120,646 for salaries and contingencies of Ordnance and barrack establishments in the United Kingdom and Colonies, being part of a sum of £235,646, of which £115,000 was previously voted to account.

£28,567 for wages of artificers and labourers in

the United Kingdom and Colonies, being part of a sum of £158,567, of which £130,000 was previously voted to account.

£233,743 for ordnance stores, being part of a sum of £463,743, of which £230,000 was previously voted to account.

£34,155 for ordnance and barrack works, buildings, and repairs, being part of a sum of £384,155, of which £350,000 was previously voted to account.

The next vote was £23,787 for the expenses of the scientific branch, being part of a sum of £68,787, of which £40,000 was previously voted to account. Mr. OSBORNE: Does that include the expense of the present survey of London? Colonel ANSON: No. Mr. OSBORNE: Where does the money for that survey come from? Colonel ANSON: From the Commissioners of Sewers, I believe.

On the vote of £82,441 for the non-effective branch,—

Mr. OSBORNE asked for some explanation with respect to two items—the charge for the Irish Artillery and the late German legion. How did it happen that the votes for the officers and widows of officers of the German legion, which last year was £16,000, should this year be £17,000? Did not they live very long? [a laugh.]

Mr. F. MAULE assured the hon. gentleman that every precaution was taken to prevent deception, by requiring certificates from consuls and otherwise that the claimants were the parties whom they represented themselves to be.

Mr. C. BERKELEY reminded the gallant colonel that the war had ceased for 33 years; but for 33 years not one of the German legion had died [laughter]. The hon. gentleman had made the answer which had been made in former years to the same question.

Mr. GOULBURN said that an inquiry was instituted some years ago, and it was found that those officers who were living longer than in the hon. gentleman's opinion they ought to live [a laugh] were only receiving the allowances to which they were entitled.

Mr. C. BERKELEY had heard of a German officer who bequeathed his half-pay to his son, and whose son bequeathed it to his son [laughter]. The British public were more deceived in the matter than they imagined.

Mr. OSBORNE must really blame the gallant colonel for not looking after the widows [laughter]. He could not yet understand how the increase in the sum had arisen.

Colonel ANSON again explained that every means had been taken to prevent imposition.

The votes were then agreed to.

A vote of £200,000, in addition to a sum of £206,000 already voted, was then agreed to for the half-pay and allowances of reduced and retired officers.

The House then resumed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL passed its final stage in the House of Lords on Thursday, without discussion.

THE WASTE LANDS (IRELAND) BILL stood for Committee in the House of Commons on Wednesday. It was opposed by Sir JOHN WALSH, as an arbitrary attack on private property—an attempt to enact Communism. Sir GEORGE GREY approved of the main object at which the bill aimed; but objected to some provisions, and especially to the machinery of a Commission by which the measure was to be worked. Mr. FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH supported his bill, as an endeavour to substitute home settlements for emigration to distant colonies; but, after a discussion in which other members joined, he withdrew it.

THE IRISH BILLS.—On Friday, after some routine business had been transacted, a conversation arose respecting the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, and the Evicted Poor (Ireland) Bill, as amended by the Commons, the consideration of which was postponed till Monday to suit the convenience of Lord Stanley. The Earl of GLENGALL denounced the former measure as an infamous one, which would confiscate nine-tenths of the property in Ireland. Lord MONTEAGLE also intimated his dissatisfaction. On Monday, the discussion was brought on, when Lord STANLEY, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, and other peers denounced the Commons' amendments as, to use the words of the latter, "giving unreasonable facilities for selling up the Irish landlords." The Earl of GLENGALL was especially violent in his opposition:—

He believed that the measure was urged on mainly by a party of persons who had a scheme afloat for purchasing up the land at a low rate, and then retailing it at considerable advance. He believed it to be a scheme at the head of which were six Quakers—[a laugh]—and he held in his hand a paper which had been circulated among their lordships, and which was strongly confirmatory of his suspicions. It emanated from the Quakers, and strongly urged upon their lordships to pass the bill with the Commons' amendments. Now, what business had these English Quakers to interfere with an Irish bill? [a laugh.] They were great capitalists, and their plan was to buy up the land at a low price to sell again. The facts were well known in the City; it was a private scheme, and nothing more [hear, hear]. These Quakers made a great show of benevolence, to further their private interest; they might have acquired wealth, and a position in society, by their industry; but all he could say was, that in losing the civility of tradesmen, they had not acquired the manners or courtesy of gentlemen.

The Commons' amendments were ultimately agreed to by 27 to 10.

POOR LAW AMENDMENT.—The House of Commons met, on Thursday, at noon, when the adjourned debate on the Poor-law Union Charges Bill was resumed. Mr. BULLER intimated, that, if the House affirmed the principle of the Bill as to vagrants and irremovables, that portion which related to establishment charges might be struck out. The debate was again adjourned. On Friday evening, Mr. CHARLES BULLER said that he was desirous of not keeping

Members in town upon bills which he had no prospect of carrying this session. He therefore stated, that he should abandon the Poor-law Officers' Superannuation Allowances Bill, not yet discussed in the House. He should press those parts of the Poor-law Union Charges (No. 2) Bill which renewed Mr. Bodkin's Act, which made vagrancy a charge on the union; but he should go into committee *pro forma* in order to cut out all the other provisions of the bill. Late at night, the Union Charges Bill was read a second time, and on Monday was passed through committee.

LAW OF MARRIAGES.—On Thursday night, in reference to the bill proposed to be brought into the House of Commons on this question, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that considering the multitude of bills that was now before Parliament, he was perfectly prepared to say, without pronouncing any opinion on the political, moral, or religious points involved in the question, that it was not desirable that such a measure should be passed, or even discussed at this period of the session.

DECLARATORY SUITS BILL.—In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of a bill to import into England the Scotch law of declaratory suits. By a "declaratory action" a party in Scotland can obtain the opinion of the Court of Session on any question he may find it necessary to raise—such as his title, his marriage, the right of fishing, or the right of way. The Lord-CHANCELLOR concurred; and the bill was read a second time.

REGIUM DONUM.—Mr. PATTISON, on Thursday, presented a petition from the board of Congregational ministers residing in and about the cities of London and Westminster, assembling at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, praying the House to withhold permanently the Parliamentary grant for the *Regium Donum* both in England and Ireland.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.—Mr. T. M. GIBSON presented a petition from the Lancashire Public School Association, signed by 4,000 persons, in favour of a general system of secular education supported by local rates in the county palatine.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—Mr. OSBORNE gave notice, that, on Thursday (to-morrow), he should move an address, praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to confer some mark of her royal favour upon the officers and men who distinguished themselves in the Kaffir war.

GERMAN IMPOSTS ON BRITISH GOODS.—With reference to a report that the Germanic Confederation were about to impose additional duties on British cotton and woollen manufactures, Mr. LABOUCHERE answered Lord G. Bentinck by saying, that no such information had reached the Government, nor was the Frankfort Diet at present in a position to pass such a law.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.—Mr. BUCK, on Friday, asked whether it was the intention of Government to bring under the consideration of Parliament the Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill? Lord J. RUSSELL: It is the intention of her Majesty's Government to bring forward the bill in the present session of Parliament, and it is not proposed to omit a proviso introduced in the House of Lords, but to introduce the bill in its present shape.

NEW WRIT.—A new writ was ordered for Thatford, in the room of Mr. W. B. Baring, who had succeeded to the title of Lord Ashburton.

IRISH GRIEVANCES.—The following members voted with Mr. Sharman Crawford in his motion for redressing the grievances and establishing the just rights of the Irish people:—

NOES.

Alcock, T.	Henry, A.	Scrope, G. P.
Armstrong, Sir A.	Ker, R.	Scully, F.
Blake, M. J.	Kershaw, J.	Tennison, E. K.
Browne, R. D.	Mounsell, W.	Thompson, Colonel
Callaghan, D.	Moore, G. H.	Thompson, G.
Caulfield, J. M.	Mowatt, F.	Williams, J.
Fagan, W.	O'Connell, M. J.	Tellers.
Grattan, H.	Reynolds, J.	Crawford, S.
Greene, J.	Sadler, J.	Osborne, E.

THE "DESPATCH" OF BUSINESS.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday, about midnight, seven bills were passed through committee without remark; an eighth was read a third time and passed; and leave was obtained, at nearly two o'clock, to bring in four new bills! On Monday two new bills were introduced after midnight.

SAVINGS' BANKS, IRELAND.—The following gentlemen were on Monday nominated a committee to inquire into Irish Savings' Banks:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Henry Herbert, Mr. Goulburn, Sir James Graham, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Herries, Mr. Gibson Craig, Mr. Poulett Scrope, Sir John Yarde Buller, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ker Seymour, Mr. William Fagan, Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. Shafto Adair, and Mr. Bramston.

NORTH CHESHIRE.—The committee terminated their labours on Monday, by resolving that George Cornwall Legh, Esq., had been duly elected.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Margaret Scott, a young lady, daughter of a clergyman at Inverness, has perished in the river Ness. She was in the habit of making little collections in botany and geology; one morning she went to the river to collect plants and flowers; in attempting to wade across, apparently to obtain some flowers which grew on the opposite bank, the current carried her away, and she was drowned in a deep pool a few hundred yards further down. When the body was recovered, a number of wild rose leaves and specimens of grasses were found in the bosom of the dress. The poor girl was of a happy temperament, and left home in the highest spirits.

JAMAICA.

(From our Correspondent.)

Jamaica, June 22, 1848.

The long-expected "ruin" of absentee proprietors seems to have come at last. The fact is declared to be established that sugar cannot be made so as to supply fortunes to far-distant proprietors, and far-reaching attorneys; and at the same time endure all the suicidal blunders of its manufacturers, as well as afford sustenance to the beings whose labours are necessary to its production. This "bitter experience" has brought many of the attorneys and overseers around us to become either the proprietors or lessees of the estates; and led to the throwing up of other properties, which, from various causes, may not have found favour in the market. We are, therefore, suffering the saddest dearth of money. The little which is left in the island dreads the light of day; and demands not only the hard toil, but also the "long patience" of the being who labours to become its possessor.

With this exception (perhaps but a temporary disaster) the oft-heralded "ruin" is not such a dreadful thing after all. Caricatured as the resistless demon of desolation, whose footsteps would crumble our beautiful isle to powder, we shook at the whispers of this coming. But he glides among us, Sir, like a fairy on the wing! Softly he lays his withering wand on all the properties of our absentees, and on some of those belonging to the indolent, the oppressive, and those in haste to be rich. But round him there still sweeps the cooling breeze. The dew refuses not to bespangle his steps. Our fountains gush with joy as full as ever, and the showers of heaven rush upon us as if in haste to roll their blessings at our feet. Thus "ruin" refuses to frown where the master is seen, whose activity has cleared the path for him to pass with pleasure by. What he is really doing for the men who mind their own business we spectators cannot tell. We see, however, that where others curtail, *these* extend their borders—where others resign, *these* assume. Yet are they not always capitalists. Some of them began without a sixpence. How far they are indebted to absentee proprietors, and how much they love them, we leave to their own depositions. One of these active men, after years of toil in humbler life, was favoured by the emancipation panic. The possessor of a beautiful estate was anxious to rid himself of it. Our hero sold almost the last piece of his house furniture to make up his first instalment. His diligence, care, and toil gave him the several sums afterwards necessary; and poverty paved his way to fortune. Too poor to export his sugar, he almost hawked it from door to door in Kingston, realizing both a larger profit and a quicker return than his wealthier competitors. How many estates he now possesses, or rents, I cannot safely assert. But his experience has taught him lessons from which he has not failed to profit. He is now a wealthy man; and has risen not only to the magistrates' bench, but also to the honourable House of Assembly; and his practices declare that he is not afraid of the fairy's wand.

Still, without doubt, absentees' hopes are crushed and gone, unless your wise legislators think "the West Indian interest" so necessary to good government at home, that their coffers must be filled, though it be by burdens on English industry. To you, however, it belongs to show to Englishmen that the ruin of West Indian fortune-hunters is widely different from the ruin of the West Indies. The West Indies cannot be ruined by the operation of just principles. Restrictions on commerce in any shape are barriers to their wealth and happiness: and all the injury your free-trade winds can do us is to sweep an army of locusts from our mountains and valleys into the sea. And when you reflect that they impart nothing to the colony, but are for ever scheming to carry its treasures away, you will perhaps be tempted to say, "Since the issue must be to restore her to the basis of social and commercial prosperity, God-speed to the 'ruin' of Jamaica!"

Our most sober thoughts then bring us to conclude, upon this long dreaded fact, *not that freedom is a failure, but that it is not Omnipotence*. Men have heaped upon its back the most burdensome supplies for luxuriant attorneys; and required at its hands perpetual perquisites for themselves and their transgressions. They have goaded it along with merciless taxations: and fattening officials have required for themselves and their parasites to be carried in its arms. Liberty, harassed and oppressed, has been forced to grievous toil, exposed to bitter taunts if she had not for ever a loud and cheerful song in her mouth. Crowding on her steps, thousands of busy thieves have gathered, picking at every fruit her diligence had raised. Then, because her masters have not enough in their far-distant home, they first order that her daily food be diminished one-half, and then determined to cast off the wretch to endless beggary and scorn. We who have gazed, and wondered at their madness—who in our hearts have blessed the humble and untiring genius of toil—now see her stoop and faint, as if ready to swoon ingloriously away. And whilst the mockery of your great men exultingly cries "Freedom is a failure," we are prepared to prove that wonders have been

wrought beyond all that reason ever asked—that "Freedom is no failure," and that this alone is proved, she is not Omnipotence. And, from what our eyes have seen, we are convinced that Omnipotence itself, could it be tasked to satisfy the cravings of tyrants, would never content them.

In the strife and conflict which on every hand mark the world's progress, the missionary cause in this island fully participates. The battle is in array between true Godliness and every form of sin. By it the churches of Christ are becoming fearfully thinned, and the powers of the Gospel of Christ *seem*, in many respects, to be destroyed. Those missionaries in the island who are unassisted from England suffer considerably in their individual capacities. One has joined store-keeping with the ministry of the word. Another, whose entire receipts for the last year were less than £65, is looking out for secular employment, or the possibility of obtaining a passage home. The Baptist missionaries have, to a great extent, been compelled to close their day-schools. Perhaps there are not now a dozen in operation in the whole island in connexion with their churches. And when the fact is remembered, that the cost of European support is here three times as much as in England, it is scarcely marvellous that the Baptist mission, without any aid from home, is utterly paralyzed, and its agency rapidly suffering diminution. The Wesleyan and Presbyterian missions are, notwithstanding all adverse circumstances, "lengthening their cords, and strengthening their stakes;" and as they are investing their funds in the most profitable manner (albeit sometimes the unrighteous grants of "the house" and "the vestries" are accepted), there is much of the hope of the future within their borders. But on every side regrets and lamentations are expressed as the painful process goes on of separating the holy from the vile. Still it is a time of peculiar blessing to the Church, and one that will eventually bring great glory to the Redeemer's name. Oh that your British Christians may, in this critical period, pray more abundantly for the increase of the faith and the faithfulness of the labourers in the field.

The *Messenger* newspaper, the worthy successor of the *Baptist Herald*, and on a basis designed to unite all voluntary Christians, has incurred a prosecution for libel, for having presumed to say that "the planters and magistrates" are, with some exceptions, guilty of living in heinous sins. The rage which is directing all its force to crush this paper, is another promising symptom of agitating times. It tells us that sin cannot endure the reflection of its own face. The trial is to come on in the beginning of the ensuing month; and since it is impossible to obtain an impartial jury, we have prepared ourselves to hear, and trust that English Christians will help us to bear, an adverse verdict. The blow of the monstrous iniquity must, in the nature of things, recoil upon itself; and victory is ours perhaps the more surely for an apparent defeat. Such a defeat the adversaries of the truth are most resolutely set to accomplish; and to hasten it upon us every method of intimidation is employed. Dissenting missionaries are publicly charged by the press with the vilest iniquities, as well as sedition, treason, &c. &c. The whole are represented as fitting subjects for a sound flogging, wherever they can be met; and the reputed editor of the *Messenger* has suffered from a most brutal assault, which, but for timely assistance, might have ended his days.

My conclusion must now be made, with an apology for my long absence, arising from peculiar circumstances, and a request that you will kindly excuse the hurried character of the present epistle; in consideration of which you may before long hear from

P. H. C.

ARRESTS IN SCOTLAND.—On Wednesday, the following arrests were made in Edinburgh:—Henry Rankine, upholsterer, who addressed the meeting on the Calton-hill, on the previous Monday evening, in a violent speech; Archibald Walker, publisher of the *North British Express* newspaper, the weekly organ of the Chartist body in that city; and James Cumming, bootmaker, who has for a long period been an active member of the party in Edinburgh, whom he represented along with Mr. Rankine at the late meeting of the National Convention in London. The houses of those individuals were also searched, and a large number of letters and other documents of a suspicious character were seized and carried away by the authorities. The office of the *North British Express*, in High-street, was entered by the authorities on Wednesday afternoon, and the whole documents, books, correspondence, &c., seized and removed, along with two flags belonging to the body of United Irishmen. On the previous day a man named Smith, agent for the *North British Express*, was arrested in Glasgow, as well as various manuscripts in his possession, unfolding a voluminous correspondence with parties in Edinburgh, Greenock, Dunfermline, Alloa, &c., in reference to the organization of armed clubs in these localities, the supply of pikes and muskets, and generally as to the best means of turning the present order of things upside down. The revelations of these documents have led to the committal of Burrell and Neilson of Greenock—the latter a member and the secretary of the Arms Club.

The postage on English letters to America has been raised from 6 cents to 25.

FRANCE.—THE PROJECTED CONSTITUTION VIEWED FROM WITHOUT.

(Translated from *La Réformation* of Geneva.)

"Art. 1. All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

"2. The constitution guarantees to all citizens liberty to assemble peaceably, unarmed—liberty of association—the exercise of worship."

"123. Each one professes freely his religion, and receives from the State for the exercise of his worship an equal protection."

"The ministers of worship recognised by the law have alone right to receive payment from the State."

What say you to the latter clause? What will you say of it, above all, when you learn that Art. 123 is found in the chapter entitled "Guarantee of Rights?"

This chapter upholds or treats of the abolition of death punishment (115), the confiscation of goods (116), of slavery (117), of the censure (118), of exceptional tribunals in the matters of the press and politics (120–122); and it is after that comes, as guarantee of rights, "The ministers of worship recognised by the law have alone right to receive payment from the State."

It appears to us that truth must have an admirable talent if its triumph is to be assured. Viewed from without, the project of constitution appears to us to be remarkable for logic and precision. It is a fine work; and for the hundredth time France is about to prove that she excels in the art of making laws. But here is the misfortune: the salary of worship, and above all the salary of certain forms of worship to the exclusion of all others, is something so opposed to republicanism that it requires no little industry to introduce such a measure into the constitution; and it will require much more industry to conciliate it with the words of justice and charity which terminate the first article.

To introduce the subject at all was not strictly necessary, for eventually they might have treated the Church as they treat the hospitals and theatres. The constitution does not assure the subsidies of the State to these objects of real or pretended public utility; but it does not prevent the law from providing for them, and it will again be done. Whence arises the difference? Does it prove that the nation holds by its worship more than it does by its hospitals and theatres?

But if the second paragraph of Art. 123 is not necessary in order that the State should continue to salary the ministers of certain forms of worship as heretofore, it is necessary, it appears to us, in order that France may continue to have a State religion. Our experience since 1830 proves that such a religion can exist without being proclaimed in express terms by the constitution. People believed they had gained much by the simple declaration that the Catholic religion was that of the majority of the French people; and the consequence was, nothing was changed (we have a perfect remembrance of the facts—they are too recent to have become forgotten). Now what say they? "That the ministers of religions recognised by the State have alone right to receive payment from the State!" Then the law will recognise certain modes, and not others. Those that it will recognise certainly will not be the opinions of the minority, whether Catholic or Protestant, to the exclusion of the majority. Besides, the little churches will, for the most part, refuse the salary that may be offered to them. This brings us back to 1830, and 1830 to 1814. We are compelled to avow that, whilst the clergy are clever, there are some politicians not less clever than they.

To place such a clause in Chapter 8, to present the salary of ministers of certain religions as a right, serving as a guarantee for the rights of all citizens, and consequently of all worships! We are tempted to say it is but a poor kind of joke. The high intelligence of the French people, we feel confident, will do justice to it, and will make the clause to run thus—"All ministers of religion have right to payment from the State"—or much better, "No one can be constrained to contribute to the maintenance of a worship not accordant with his opinions, and in consequence the State does not salary the ministers of any form of religion." Let them adopt one or the other alternative, and they will have equality, but the second will add liberty to it. In the project, as it stands, we see *neither liberty nor equality*.

To be just, we must allow that, if the constitution has troubled itself little about the liberty of citizens in this matter, it has not cared more for the liberty of the churches of which they wish to salary the ministers (let us not forget that we are dealing with the chapter which guarantees the rights of the people). Therefore, if the ministers of certain sects have the right to claim payment from the State as the projected constitution pretends, the churches of which they are the ministers have as well the right of being governed, one by the Pope, another by the Bible, and all in the manner indicated to them by their belief. This is absolutely necessary, in order that all may "freely profess his religion," in the terms of the first paragraph of Art. 123. Well! the constitution does not propose any means for guaranteeing this right; it says, on the contrary (Art. 137), "the codes, laws, and existing regulations, remain in force until legally abolished." Then the Concordat and the organic law of Protestant churches remain in full force. *Ah! certes*, this is far from being liberty, as in Belgium.

If the clergy wished anything but money, and the governmental party anything but the oppression of the churches, it would be necessary at least to add a third paragraph to Art. 123, which should state, "The State cannot, under any pretext, meddle with the interior administration of the divers sects." But would such a clause be consistent with the salary?

Perhaps it will be said that the constitution proclaims in two places (Arts. 2 and 123) full and entire religious liberty; and it cannot be pretended but that under this head, at least, the rights of all are sufficiently guaranteed. Of this we must be permitted to express some doubts, not of the intentions, but of the result, of their work. First, we do not see that the new constitution guarantees this liberty in more formal, neither in stronger, terms than the preceding constitutions did. Then, as we have already seen, it provides again for a State religion; and, lastly, it maintains in vigour the laws, in virtue of which the late Government caused the Baptists of *L'Aisne* to be thrown into prison, and by which they systematically persecuted Dissenters. Let these laws be formally repealed by the constitution, and we will confess that there is progress and hope for the future; otherwise we must say nothing is changed. As for us, we have decided to hope against hope; and we think that the more imperfect the *projet* is in the Articles 2, 123, 137, the more reason there is for presuming that it will be modified in part or altogether by the National Assembly.

LAW, ASSIZE, AND POLICE.

THE BLACKROCK CONVENT CASE.—In our last number we gave an outline of the main facts of this important case, which was brought up for appeal before the House of Lords. Their lordships' judgment was given last week, and turned only upon the technical points. The Lord Chancellor recapitulated the facts brought out in evidence, and continued:—

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland had, it would appear, felt very strongly the difficulty as well as the circumstances which had been alleged by these young ladies, arising out of the "vow of obedience" to the superiors taken by them on their "professing," and his lordship had therefore declined to give relief under the bill. But his lordship at the same time had offered the plaintiffs the opportunity, if they should think fit, to try an issue by an action at law. This course, it would seem, the plaintiffs had declined to adopt, and thereupon the Lord Chancellor of Ireland at once refused to allow relief to parties who, although they had been joined as co-plaintiffs, were not, in truth, claimants in the same right. Against that decree the plaintiffs had appealed to their lordships' House, and the matter had now arrived at that stage at which it was ripe for their lordships' decision. It was not a sufficient reason for the dismissal of the bill by the court below that the plaintiffs had refused to take an issue to try the question of a voluntary execution, or not, of the deeds. In that respect, therefore, that House could not sanction the decree of the court below, and therefore, so far, the decree must be reversed as to the dismissal of the bill on the ground of the parties having refused to take and to try an issue at common law. With regard to the rest of the decree pronounced by the court below, it would be the duty of their lordships to affirm the decree. That was with respect to that portion of the decree which dismissed the bill generally, reserving the right to the appellants to assert their claim or right by such other proceedings as they might be advised to institute.

Lord Brougham and Lord Campbell concurred in this judgment. Mr. Turner apprehended that the present judgment was without prejudice to the filing any other bill which the parties might be advised to do, as such assignees, in support of their right of claim to the estate of these two young ladies. The Lord Chancellor: Certainly. Their lordships, in the judgment they had given in this case, had not uttered a word in prejudice of the title of the assignees. The appeal was dismissed generally, with the costs in the court below.

INCUMBENT AND CURATE.—At Chelmsford, on Saturday, the cause of "Roberts v. Tucker" was tried before Mr. Justice Coltman. The Rev. Mr. Roberts, stipendiary curate of St. Botolph's, Colchester, was the plaintiff, and the Rev. Mr. Tucker, incumbent of that parish, was the defendant. In 1842 the defendant appointed the plaintiff to the curacy. He was to have the interest of £2,700 (part of Queen Anne's bounty), and the defendant was to take the necessary steps for procuring him a grant of £70 yearly from the Curates' Aid Society. This agreement was kept for two or three years. Differences then sprung up between the parties: the incumbent was cool, and would not speak to the plaintiff in church; and at Easter, 1846, when the annual application should be made for the grant, it was not made, and the grant was not received. The case of the plaintiff, who proceeded against the defendant for damages, having been proved in evidence, Mr. Chambers submitted to the Court, that if the alleged contract existed (which he disputed), there was no consideration set out in it; and, therefore, by the fourth section of the Statute of Frauds, it was void. The Court concurring, the plaintiff was non-suited.

THE MURDER TO OBTAIN BURIAL FEES.—Mary May (29) was tried last week, at the Chelmsford Assizes, for poisoning her half-brother, William Constable, alias Watts, by administering to him a large quantity of arsenic. The particulars of the case have already been given in our paper. The object of the poisoning was to obtain fees, to the amount of £9 or £10, from a burial society at Harwich, of which she had got him entered as a member without his knowledge. The jury found her guilty.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE DEACON OF A CHAPEL.—At the assize at York, G. E. Waterhouse, aged 23, was charged with having, on the 21st of April last, at Dewsbury, shot at Simon Crawshaw, with intent to murder him. The prisoner was the son of a gentleman who for many years officiated as a dissenting minister, and served at Ebenezer chapel, Dewsbury. In 1842 the prisoner's father resigned his ministry; after which he only survived a year. On Good Friday last the prisoner went to the doors

of Ebenezer Chapel, and entered into conversation with the chapel-keeper, and inquired if Simon Crawshaw was in the chapel. The reply was in the affirmative. Mr. Crawshaw was one of the deacons of the chapel when Waterhouse the elder resigned. He also inquired after a person named Mr. Hemingway, and then said, "Hemingway was one of the men who was against my father; but Simon Crawshaw was the worst amongst all his enemies." The prisoner remained outside the chapel for a short time longer, and then went to the Scarborough Hotel, opposite which he stood till the congregation (among which was Mr. Crawshaw) came out of the chapel. After he had passed the Scarborough Hotel the prisoner followed him, and, taking out of his pocket a pistol, discharged it. Mr. Crawshaw turned round, and observing the prisoner, exclaimed, "I'm shot—George Waterhouse has shot me." He was immediately taken into custody, and while being conveyed to prison said, "I hope he'll die, for he killed my father." On being visited in his cell next morning he eagerly inquired as to Mr. Crawshaw's state. He was told that Mr. Crawshaw was somewhat better, on which he replied, "I had rather he was dead." It appeared that the pistol had been loaded with two swan-shot. One of these had passed through Mr. Crawshaw's outer clothing; but coming in contact with one of his worsted braces had rebounded, doing no injury. The other shot had entered the back, and penetrated to a depth of 2½ inches. The wound was dangerous, and for twenty-one days Mr. Crawshaw was in a perilous state. He was, however, now recovered, and was a material witness. Mr. Digby Seymour having addressed the jury in defence, Mr. Justice Erle summed up. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Death recorded. The prisoner to be exiled for life.

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE COURT still continues at Osborne, and during the past week the Duke of Cambridge and the Duchess of Gloucester have paid short visits to the Queen.

CABINET COUNCILS were held on Thursday and on Saturday.

LORD HARDINGE arrived in London on Friday, by a special train from Penhurst, and has been appointed to the chief command of the troops in Ireland.

LORD STANLEY is confined to his house by a severe attack of gout.

DIPLOMATIC DEPARTURES FOR THE GERMAN DIET.—On Sunday, Lord Cowley, who is the British Minister in Switzerland, left London for Frankfurt on the Rhine, where he will continue for some time as the agent of Great Britain during the important sittings of the German Diet. On Friday the Chevalier Bunsen departed for Berlin, whither he has been called by the Prussian government, to take part in its deliberations on the great crisis now pending in Germany. It is regarded as not unlikely that the important post of President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Provisional Executive may be offered to his excellency.

FRANÇOIS CRAMER who has been leader of the Concert of Ancient Music for 40 years, died on Friday.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The Professorship of Surgery at this institution, vacant by the resignation of Professor Syme, of Edinburgh, and formerly held by the lamented Mr. Liston, has been offered Mr. James Moncrieff Arnott, F.R.S., surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and we believe accepted by that gentleman.

On Thursday the infant son of Lord and Lady John Russell was baptized at Petersham Church, by the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, in the presence of the Countess of Minto, the Ladies Eliot, Viscount and Vicountess Melgund, Lady Grey, and a distinguished circle. The infant was named George Gilbert William, the sponsors being Lord Melgund, who represented Sir George Grey, and Lady Grey. The noble Lord was suddenly called to town by the false report of an outbreak in Ireland.

THE MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.—They (Egyptian antiquities) rebuke us sufficiently in showing us that at that time men were living very much as we do: without some knowledge that we have gained, but in possession of some arts which we have not. They confound us by their mute exhibitions of their iron tools and steel armour: their great range of manufactures, and their feasts and sports, so like our own. In their kitchens they decant wine by a syphon, and strew their sweet cakes with seeds, and pound their spices in a mortar. In the drawing-room, they lounge on *chaises-longues*; and the ladies knit and net as we do, and darn better than we can. I saw at Dr. Abbott's a piece of mending left unfinished several thousand years ago, which any Englishwoman might be satisfied with or proud of. In the nursery the little girls had dolls; jointed dolls, with bunchy hair and long eyes, as our dolls have blue eyes and fair tresses. And the babes had, not the woolly bow-wow dogs which yelp in our nurseries, but little wooden crocodiles with snapping jaws. In the country we see the agriculturists taking stock; and in the towns, the population divided into castes, subject to laws, and living under a theocracy, long before the supposed time of the deluge. There is enough here to teach us some humility and patience about the true history of the world.—*Miss Martineau's Eastern Life.*

LITERATURE.

Life in Russia: or, the Discipline of Despotism. By E. P. THOMPSON, Esq. London: Smith, Elder and Co.

THERE are not many persons who, bent on a tour, choose to travel in Russia. It furnishes no fashions, like France; it presents, like Belgium, no towns which were the glory of days gone by. It has no "abounding river," watering numberless capitals, like Germany—nor school of painting, like Italy. Its distance, its barbarism, and its regions, at least in its northern parts of "thick-ribbed ice," cry "Avant!" to the general traveller. And perhaps, more than all, its despotism is deterrent; and few venture within that iron cage, because they are not comfortably certain whether and when they shall get out. We suppose these to be some of the reasons, accounting for the author's first fact, "that in the middle of the nineteenth century, there is less known of Russia than of any other country in Europe." Yet Russia is a most interesting region, and perhaps when the minds of the people shall have become thawed, like their own Neva, in the genial season, it may produce, as other nations of Europe, its gigantic minds; or may even be mistress of the civilized world, when, like Egypt and Asia, they shall have sunk into an imbecile slumber. At all events, we do not deem it so far beyond the pale of civilization as not to hope for such a consummation, and to feel an interest in all which belongs to its history.

Mr. Thompson has here given to the light a volume of facts, deserving to be remembered for their own sakes. And though the author's point of observation is not very high, nor his range of vision very extensive, yet the casual reader may draw much information from his volume, and the more intelligent one may draw out great principles of still larger appliance.

Every one is aware that every Russian is, *per emphasin*, a slave. Yet, all bound and tethered though he be, with his ear bored to the lintels of his Imperial master, none shows more gaiety in his bondage. He is clever, cheerful, quick in observation, naturally kind in feeling; yet, withal, circumspect, prudent, even to an over-love of his own interest, and capable of strong and even furious passions. Society in Russia is peculiarly marked by having no middle class; the high and the low dividing between them all the conditions of society. Despotism presses with a fearful weight on all Russian energies. What the natural power of the untrammelled national mind may be, we have yet to learn; at present, however, Government overlies everything, and smotheres it; literature, by its censorship of the press; manufactures, by its unfair competition; and personal freedom, by its absurd, and indeed impossible, regulations. The Emperor is a miracle of personal activity, and is, indeed, all but omniscient. A perfect despotism, however, scarcely allows of "butts;" it should be positively, and not merely comparatively, complete. With all Nicholas's energy many things must escape him. Some amusing and instructive instances occur in this volume. Well though the Russian system be managed on the whole, this absolutism is a check upon man's best feelings:—

"To render assistance in case of accident, illness, or sudden death in the street, involves the humane person in the most dangerous responsibility; for a person found with a corpse must account for the death, and clear himself from the suspicion which his presence inevitably attaches to him. Ignorance, besotted ignorance, increases that hardness of heart and apathy of suffering which this dreadful regulation has made habitual to every Russian. A few days since, as I was walking through one of the principal streets, a respectably-dressed man before me staggered and fell. Like the Levite in the parable, I, with the other passengers, 'passed by on the other side;' but I stood at a distance and watched the result. I saw, as I passed the man, that it was a case of apoplexy, and that, with immediate attention, he might probably have recovered; but no, in opposition to the commonest dictates of reason, an inferior policeman, who was attracted to the spot, not daring to act without the authority of his superior, threw a cloth over the man's face, and left him to perish by suffocation while he went for help. The delay, to say nothing of the application of the cloth, was fatal."

The following incident is, we imagine, one which could occur only in Russia:—

"At a review at Warsaw the late Grand Duke Constantine wished to prove to some traveller of distinction the extraordinary state of discipline of the Russian troops. He dismounted, and, approaching one of his own generals, pierced his foot with his sword, coolly and premeditatedly, without offering a remark or alleging the slightest reason for the act. The general remained motionless, without uttering a complaint, and was carried off the ground when the Grand Duke withdrew from it. A civilian would have exercised the same stoicism, and, like the spaniel, would fawn upon the hand that struck him."—P. 87.

Mr. Thompson draws a full picture of Russian religion, which he represents in no very favourable terms. The immorality of Russian society is great; "the mind resorts to sensual indulgences and the gratification of the passions, for the purpose of finding recreation and relief from the deadening pressure of despotism." Yet the religious element of the Russian character is notorious; proving that it is not the mere possession of

"the organ of veneration" which blesses, but only the manner and direction in which that organ is brought into exercise. The Russian has the image of the Virgin in his shop, and cheats his customers behind its counter; he keeps Lent most rigidly as a fast, and Easter as punctiliously as a period of unholy license. Yet his superstition is not always without advantage. Instead of locks and bolts, he affixes seals to doors and window-shutters; because, though the thief has little regard for the rights of property, he has a profound awe of St. Nicholas, and of all seals that saint is supposed to be the patron and protector. The following incident is probably more amusing than true; and we observe that the author does not personally vouch for its genuineness. It relates to the annual ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva:—

"It was formerly the custom to immerse infants in the stream on these occasions, as being more holy and efficacious than the usual form of baptism; but, as many died from the effects, it is no longer permitted. I have been credibly informed that not a few infants perished on the spot, by slipping from the benumbed hands of the metropolitan, who, nothing daunted by the mishap, exclaimed, 'God giveth, God taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord—give me another child.'"—Pp. 52, 53.

So strong are Russian prejudices, which not even the power of the Emperor has been yet enabled to overrule! The Gregorian computation of the year is not as yet introduced; and Russians have no need to call out, like those in Hogarth's pictures, "Give us our eleven days," seeing that none has yet attempted to deprive them of their imaginary enjoyment. Even despotism has its bounds. Yet it has often power:—

"No man probably knows the human mind better than the Emperor Nicholas; and his life has been marked by several extraordinary displays of heroism and self-devotion, in which he has availed himself of the very cause of tumult to arrest its progress, turning thus the very weapon of attack into a means of defence. In the memorable year of the cholera, 1831, the public mind was much disturbed by the belief, that the epidemic was occasioned by poison, and on its first appearance at Moscow public disturbances were apprehended; but they were prevented by the prompt interposition of the Emperor. I quote the words of the late Sir George Lefevre, in his treatise on cholera:—'The Emperor immediately hurried off to that capital (Moscow) and contributed much by his presence to calm the public mind. His presence at St. Petersburg was not less valuable, as, from misunderstanding on the one hand, and evil disposition on the other, everything contributed to excite popular commotion; but as soon as his Majesty was apprised of the proceedings, he hastened to town from his country residence, and his presence not only quelled all temporary commotion, but disorder entirely ceased, and was not again renewed.'"

We had marked out one or two passages of this volume for animadversion. Serfdom the author evidently regards with too favourable an eye; and he has re-produced, in the most obsolete form, the old and ten times over-set, argument of the West India planter. We wonder where he can have lived during all the progress of the question of Negro emancipation. We must, however, forbear to follow him. Taken as a whole, his volume is lively, and illustrative of many points in which we believe, with a conviction that increases day by day. And though not of the highest literary pretensions, Mr. Thompson's work is, we think, veracious as to its facts, and lively and interesting in its mode of giving them currency.

Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances. By G. ELLIS, Esq. A New Edition. Bohn's Antiquarian Library. London: Bohn, York-street.

THIS is one of those bunches at which many a literary fox of small stature has often leaped in vain, but which is now brought down to a much more moderate level. The illuminated plate is curious, being taken, as we are told, from a print in the British Museum, though without such information we should certainly have suspected it of having a modern air. It is, however, beautifully executed, and is a curiosity. The Introduction by Mr. Ellis treats of "the rise and progress of romantic composition in France and England," and though it suffers by some abridgement, is learned and instructive. The term "Romance" applied at first to designate the Norman dialect of French, became afterwards descriptive of poetical works composed in that form of language, and ultimately the exclusive description of tales of chivalry. Mr. Ellis is of opinion that the early French romances had their origin in England, and that from this country the French received their first important works. For further information upon these points, and others of equal interest, the inquiring reader may be referred to the volume itself. The substance of the work is occupied by a motley collection of poems, presented to the reader principally through the medium of a prose analysis of their contents, interspersed with such fragments of the originals as may be easily understood and perused without fatigue. The renowned King Arthur, Guy of Warwick, Sir Bevis of Hamptoun, Richard Cœur de Lion, Charlemagne, the Seven Wise Masters, Sir Triamour, Sir Eglamour, and sundry other personages of ancient notoriety, with their adventures, possible and impossible, figure here at full length. The

dessert is very tempting. Perhaps our readers may like a taste:—

"Richard I., then a prisoner of King Almain, combats with a lion, which he overcomes; thrusts his brawny arm down the animal's throat and tears out the entrails, heart and all. After saying grace over so rich a morsel—

The King at meat sat on des,
With dukes and earls proud in press,
The seler on the table stood;
Richard pressed out all the blood,
And wet the heart in the salt;
(The King and all his men behalt)
Withouten bread the heart he ate.
The King wondered and said skeet,
'Ywis, as I understand can,
This is a devil and no man
That has my strong lion y-alawe,
The heart out of his body drawe,
And has eaten it with good will!
He may be called, with right skill,
King y-christened of most renown,
Strong Richard Cœur de Lion.'"

This is only to be matched by the other incident, also related in the course of the same poem, of Richard's convalescence in Palestine after an ague-fit, when being extremely hungry, and having a violent longing for pork—an impossible dish among Mohammedans—there was served up to him a Saracen, "young and fat," "with powder and with spicery"—after eating of which the King became "whole and sound"—and when, next day, the secret of his unnatural banquet was revealed to him, laughed loudly at the substitution, declaring—

"Now I have proved it once
For hunger ere I be wo,
I and my folk shall eat mo!"

Such were the themes which amused lordly halls in by-gone days!

Royal Correspondence; the Private Letters of Queen Victoria and Louis Philippe, &c. &c. Translated without omission. With the original French. Edited by the Author of "Sketches of Her Majesty's Household." London: William Strange, Paternoster-row.

If we could hear the subjects of frequent complaint among great and royal personages, we should doubtless find them often turning on the difficulty of retaining secrets. What to them seems a misfortune, is to the public a good; and this natural tendency of things to exude and betray themselves, is one of the great securities of our public interests. If anything could have been necessary to prove Louis Philippe a dishonest traitor to his friends and his own compacts, the evidence is in his letters already published. They served to extinguish effectually the sympathy which the spectacle of a sovereign discredited in his old age would have otherwise excited, and we cease to feel pity for imbecility, when that imbecility is the alternative of long-headed cunning and successful chicanery. The volume before us does not, indeed, present any points absolutely new, nor any of equal importance with those we have just mentioned, but it contains the complete series of this "notorious" correspondence (we hope we may use the word in that connexion without being amenable to the law of libel), and an instructive series it is. The letters of our own Sovereign are direct and simple-minded—not very remarkable specimens of a good epistolary style, nor professing many marks of likeness to the peculiar graces of French letter-writing, but full of generous feeling and right-minded simplicity; those of the then "King of the Barricades" are courtly, and laden with false professions of extraordinary regard; in short, are of the very texture which ordinarily belongs to all apples of Sodom. The illustrative part of this volume is, however, its chief recommendation. It is in the style which readers love to linger over, and newspapers to extract. One or two specimens will furnish to our readers our best recommendation of this extremely agreeable little work. Those who love court gossip will be gratified by a good deal at a low price.

"During the King's" (Louis Philippe's) "visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle, an incident took place in which the clerk of the kitchen, named Norton (who had previously been a footman in the service of the Earl of Uxbridge), and a couple of his daughters, played the principal rôles; and which created at the time no little annoyance to the Queen. Louis Philippe, however, with his usual good nature, passed it off with a smile, observing afterwards to one of her Majesty's suite, 'Cela ne coûte rien de gratifier la vanité d'un sot' ('It costs nothing to gratify the vanity of a stupid fellow'). This clerk of the kitchen took the opportunity, when he was waiting upon the King, to ask to be permitted to introduce his two daughters (who were grown up and beyond their 'teens') to his Majesty. The King, much surprised and evidently taken off his guard, kindly consented. Accordingly, the next day, the two daughters of the ex-footman attended at the Castle, when the ceremony of introduction (which was all over and the parties 'bowed out' of the King's private room in less than two minutes) took place. The *Globe* newspaper very justly commented upon what it termed a 'serious mistake of Court etiquette.'"

This is a specimen; with one more we must desist:—

"THE COXSAIN AND HER MAJESTY.—The 'good Charles' (the favourite chef of the King of the French) who was so kindly 'remembered' by the Queen, in her letter to Louis Philippe, had made some peculiar cakes (for which he had long been famed) for the banquet, at

which the officers of the 'Gomer' had hoped the Queen of England and Louis Philippe would have been present on Monday, the day of their arrival at Portsmouth, from Windsor Castle. The weather, however, as we have before observed, was of that boisterous character as to entirely prevent the royal party from visiting the King's yacht. At the *déjeuner* given to her Majesty on board the 'Gomer' the following day, by Admiral La Selve, some of these cakes were placed on the table, and highly extolled by the Queen. The French Admiral, under such circumstances, solicited her Majesty to accept some for her own table; a request which her Majesty very graciously acceded to. Accordingly, as soon as the Queen had returned to her own yacht, the coxswain of the 'Pluton' was entrusted to convey the cakes on board the 'Victoria and Albert.' Her Majesty, we must state, was extremely plainly and simply attired; her dress consisting of a common looking black gown, a dark bonnet, and a plain red woollen shawl or wrapper, thrown loosely over her shoulders. When the bearer of the Admiral's presents arrived on board of the 'Victoria and Albert' yacht, her Majesty was standing on the deck unattended and alone. The coxswain, not having the most remote conception that the plainly-dressed and unattended person was the Queen of England, walked directly up to her Majesty, whom he mistook for one of the female domestics, and holding out his hand with the package of the 'good Charles's' cakes, thus abruptly addressed the English sovereign—'Tenez, ma'mselle, voici des gâteaux que j'apporte, du 'Gomer,' pour la Reine d'Angleterre. Ayez la bonté de vous en charger, et ne manquez pas de les lui donner—fait e-bien attention; ne manquez pas de les lui donner!' ('I have brought these cakes, Miss, from the 'Gomer,' for the Queen of England; so you will please to take charge of them, and mind you give them to her—mind you don't fail to give them to her.') This was said with so knowing a look—with such a natural shrug of the shoulders, and characteristic hitching-up of the trousers—that her Majesty, who highly enjoyed the joke, laughed heartily at the poor coxswain's mistake. Prince Albert, who came up at the moment, joined in the hilarity of the Queen, and sent the Frenchman down below to deposit his charge with the principal table-decker—first presenting to the coxswain of the 'Pluton' half-a-crown for his trouble."

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

PASSIONS OF INSECTS.—Insects exhibit various passions, and these are not only manifested in their actions, but expressed by their gestures and noises; no doubt understood by themselves. Thus, numerous beetles, when alarmed, utter a shrill cry, which has been compared to the feeble chirp of birds. The humble bee, if attacked, will give vent to the harsh tones of anger; and the hive bee, under the same circumstances, emits a shrill and peevish sound, which becomes doubly sharp when it flies at the enemy or intruder. A number of these insects being once smoked out of their hive, the queen, with many of her followers, flew away; upon this the bees which remained behind immediately set forth a most plaintive cry, which was succeeded by a cheerful humming when their sovereign was again restored to them. The passion of love, too, as well as fear, anger, and rejoicing, seems, in insects, as in birds, to be displayed in song. The grasshopper tribes are particularly famed for these amorous ditties, which are often so loud, monotonous, and deafening in warm countries during the meridian heat, as to be productive of anything but pleasure. These sounds, however, proceed only from the males; the females, fortunately, not being provided with the necessary apparatus for producing them.—*Sharpe's Magazine for July.*

RATTLESNAKES.—It was by no means an unusual occurrence for us, after a heavy dew, to kill, in the morning, within a quarter of a mile of camp (in the country bordering the Arkansas), more than twenty rattlesnakes, which, having come out to imbibe the dew, had become benumbed by the cool night air, and so were an easy prey. Our Major awoke one morning with one of these reptiles coiled up against his leg, it having nestled there for warmth. He dared not stir until a servant came and removed the intruder. I had now an opportunity of testing the truth of what I heard, but never before believed; in the month of August these snakes are not only doubly venomous, but totally blind. An old hunter will tell you that the poison then is so virulent as to deprive the reptile of sight.—*Edwards's Campaign in New Mexico.*

A CHINESE WEDDING.—The marriage ceremony is an imperative duty to every Chinese; not to have a son to worship at his tomb, is the dread of all; and the sooner this difficulty is overcome the better. The terms honourable and illustrious are used to the father, while the bachelor is looked upon with certain horror. Sons are looked upon as profitable and honourable, while daughters are almost the contrary, and the rearing them is a matter of question with the parents, literally, whether it will pay or not; according to the accomplishments of the lady, so is her price or remuneration to her parents. Bearing the same surname is about the only one bar to marriage in general, and although this may appear but a trifling one, still from the few surnames in China, it is a grave impediment. Marriageable age is from fifteen on either side. A go-between, or public match-maker, frequently arranges the affair, but more commonly it is settled by one of the parents. Mothers not uncommonly, in conversation, when in the happy state that those who love their lords wish to be, mutually promise that if of opposite sexes, their offspring shall in due time be man and wife. Love has not often a hand in the matter. The anxious parents of the youth having, by one means or other, procured a bride for him, presents of geese, cakes, samshoo, &c., pass between the families. I was present at the wedding of a worthy grocer at Chusan, who from time time, during our

stay, had supplied our mess in the general line. As soon as it was given out that he was going to marry, all friends of various grades sent congratulating cards, enclosing, each according to his means, from a hundred to a thousand or more Li (3d.), cash. This, he told me, was purchasing a seat at the bridal feast for the donor and his wife. Early in the morning, the young female friends attend to dress the bride, and weep: why the latter I know not. When all is ready, the bride enters a carved red and gilt sedan (to be hired in all villages, and used for marriages only). First walk the band, not very emblematic of harmony perhaps, but that does not matter, followed by the household goods and wearing apparel of the bride, carried in red painted boxes, attended by her relations and friends. When arrived at the house of the bridegroom, he opens the door of the sedan, and, receiving his bride, steps with her over a pan of charcoal, conveniently placed on the threshold, then, entering the house, they eat rice and drink tea together; which, with some verbal promises, complete the nuptials. On calling on the bridegroom at his residence, and expressing a wish to see the bride, I was ushered into a well-furnished apartment, about which were strewed the newly-arrived effects, and on one side a new grand bedstead, ornamented with red and gold; in front of it, arrayed in a dress of red silk, and head-dress of gilt and silk, stood the bride, attended by her female friends; this is the ceremonial costume, and often hired, beneath which she is attired in silks and satins. Having been presented, and taken the liberty of presenting to the lady a small English purse, which was thankfully received, I made my bow and took leave of her. I next joined the bridegroom at an entertainment given to his friends (i. e. all who had sent cards and money). Much samshoo was drunk, and after the feasting was over a kind of game was played: one party threw out a number of fingers, and called them while at the same time the other anticipated, and threw out a similar number; the failure in doing so incurred the obligation of drinking off a cup of samshoo. In another apartment, at the same time, the bride entertained her friends. In the evening a temporary theatre is erected in front of the house, and performances, fire-works, and the din of gongs and music, lasts till daylight, when all disperse. On the following day, servants, sedan bearers, performers, and all who have waited the day before, are feasted; and thus ends the ceremony.—*Lieut. Forbes's Five Years in China.*

VEGETABLE INSTINCT.—If a pan of water be placed within six inches on either side of the stem of a young pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will in the course of the night approach it, and will be found in the morning with one of its leaves floating on the water. The experiment may be continued nightly until the plant begins to fruit. If a prop be placed within six inches of a young convolvulus or scarlet runner, it will find it although the prop be shifted daily. If, after it has twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its original position or die in the attempt; yet notwithstanding, if two of these plants grow near each other and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of its spiral, and they will twine round each other. Duhamel placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth; after a short time they began to germinate, of course sending the plume upwards to the light and the root down into the soil. After a few days the cylinder was turned one-fourth round, and again and again this was repeated, until an entire revolution of the cylinder had been completed. The beans were then taken out of the earth, and it was found that both the plume and radicle had bent to accommodate themselves to every revolution, and the one in its effort to ascend perpendicularly, and the other to descend, had formed a perfect spiral. But although the natural tendency of the roots is downwards, if the soil beneath be dry and any damp substance be above, the roots will ascend to reach it.—*Farmers' Magazine.*

AN AFRICAN STORM.—The air is at one moment perfectly calm, the next wild with terrific storms. The sky, so sweetly serene at noon, shall before half-an-hour passes be darkened by clouds which shroud the land as with a pall. For months, the long droughts parch the earth, the rivers may be forded on foot, the flocks and herds pant for refreshing waters and green herbage. Suddenly "a cloud, no bigger than a man's hand," appears on the horizon, and lo! the elements rage and swell, thunder booms upon the air, darkness covers the land, the arrows of the Almighty dart from the angry heavens, striking death and terror wheresoever they fall. From the far desert an overpowering torrent of sand comes sweeping on, obscuring the air, and making its way into your very house, in such profusion, that you may trace characters in its dry depths on the window sill. The skies open, the floods descend, the rivers burst their bounds, trees are uprooted from the saturated earth, and through the roof of your dwelling the rain beats heavily, the walls crack, the plaster falls, the beams that support the thatch groan and creak with "melancholy moan," the voices of angry spirits seem to howl and shout around you, the poor birds on frightened wing wheel past your windows, the cattle disturb you with their lowing, the dogs howl, and the unearthly tones of the Kafir or fingo herdsmen's song are no agreeable addition to the wild scene stirring before you. The tempest subsides as suddenly as it rose, the voices of the storm spirits die away in the distance over the mountain tops, the dark pall of clouds is rent by a mighty hand, the swollen rivers rush on, bearing evidences of devasta-

tion, but subsiding at last into a more measured course; the sun lights up the valleys and the hill sides, the air is clearer, the sky brighter than ever; and, but for the history of devastation, and oftentimes of death, and the knowledge that for weeks the country will be subject to these violent convulsions of nature, the terrors of the tempest would soon be forgotten.—*Five Years in Kaffirland.*

LISBON AND THE PORTUGUESE.—This Portugal is an almost desolate and comparatively uninhabited land, not so much from the faults of the government as the character of the people. Often have I wondered how it came to pass, that a nation once so famous, and from whom sprung the precursors of discovery in both worlds, should have fallen so suddenly and so low. But it was gold alone that roused their energies: the Portuguese are naturally dirty, indolent, and immoral. It is hard to say what will become of them. The land is rich and productive, the climate delicious, and the people do not possess that warlike and romantic temperament which continually causes their neighbours, the Spaniards, to be in hot water. I have seen the Portuguese in Madeira, the Cape de Verdes, Brazil, and now at home, they are alike everywhere, and I never wish to come in their way again.—*Dr. Hooker's Notes of a Tour from England to Calcutta.*

POETRY.

THE REWARD.

[From Burritt's "Christian Citizen."]

To be for ever chained to narrow minds,
Who cannot sight beyond the present see,
Whose fresh-eyed eyes the light of reason blinds,
Who make themselves all bond-men, though born free;
This is his lot, who vain would make man great,
The being and partner of a higher estate.

To be for ever scorn'd for virtuous deeds,
To be condemn'd when most his thoughts are pure,
To be the victim doom'd to toil and bleed,
And still the world's ingratitude endure;
This is the glorious meed, the high reward,
That greets the patriot, or prophetic bard.

To be the sport of paltry gnat-like things,
Too small to call forth but the wise man's scorn,
Though with their many poison-bearing stings
Swarming around, they cause him deep-felt harm,
To be pursued by tyranny's fell hate,
Wrong'd and oppress'd, this is the sage's fate.

When o'er him thickest, adverse tempests lower,
And the wild storm his inmost feeling moves,
In the affliction of that troubled hour
To be abandon'd by whom most he loves;
All this, and more, must the world-lover bear,
Who toils alone to make the earth his heir.

Vainly we seek around for his reward:—
He hoards the treasure that a world shall win;
But he be patriot, statesman, sage, or bard,
His nobler guerdon must he find within;
His is the heavenly spark, that beam of light,
The first bright dawn of glory infinite.

THE SEE VERSUS THE SHORE.

By J. R. PATON.

"Public Opinion" is against thee, Harry!
Thy Heresy with Truth thou canst not marry:
Take this advice—Give persecution o'er;
Stick to thy see, and trouble not the shore.

Flee to "the Eternal Rock of Refuge"—then
Thou shalt be saved by grace, like other men;
Or shipwreck'd thou wilt be, and all deplore
Thy course, "without a bottom or a shore."

AN APPARITION.

[Translated from the French of M. Lamartine.]

Pale lamp of night, that wanderest through the sky,
O'er nature shed this sweet consoling ray,
And like the grateful tribute of a sigh,
Weep forth in sadness on the grave of day.
Misfortune's children love thy chastened light,
And shrink oppress'd from daylight's brilliant glow.
Before the sun they veil their aching sight,
But turn to thee in luxury of woe.

Come, with thy liquid beams, and lave
In floods of light this hallowed grave,
Where, night by night, I kneel to trace
A name by time in part effaced.
But hark! there comes upon mine ear
A footstep soft as falling tear,
And o'er me steals a voice that brings
The memory of former things,
And on my troubled sight there beams
The shadowy form of all my dreams.

Ah! tell me, gentle spirit, is it thou,
Bending in kindness o'er the trembling head
Of him who loved thee, and whose memory now
Broods fondly o'er thee 'mid the silent dead?
Oh! from those lips celestial let me hear
One sound of peace, repeat that word of love
That trembled on thy lips when death was near,
Hovering unseen thy dying couch above.
Yes! it is thou, no dream deludes my brain,
I see thy lovely form on earth again.

The prayer my spirit sent above,
For all the agony of love,
Pierced, like the soul's departing flight,
Beyond the boundaries of night,
And thou, with sympathetic haste,
The barriers of death hast passed.
Oh! thou Divine Omnipotent,
Who to my longing sight hast sent
This heavenly form, thy pitying grace
O'erwhelms my soul with thankfulness.
And thou who long, mid grief and pain,
I've sought, but sought till now in vain,
Oh! say what wilt thou? shall I die,
And soar with thee to yonder sky?

But see, soft gliding o'er yon ray of light,
That lonely shadow slowly melts away;
For long, long years of misery's dark night,
But one short glance of hope's celestial day!
Enough, my soul! . . . Thou pale and pensive moon,
For ever dear thy solemn light shall be,
Whether mid storms and clouds thou rollest on,
Piercing the gloom of deep obscurity;
Or shining 'neath the clear blue vault on high,
Thou crownest all the distant hills with gold,
As morning's radiance dawns along the sky!
Or whether to my sight thy beams unfold
The unmoved bosom of the mighty sea,
In all its grand and deep tranquillity.

Northwood, July 28, 1848.

GLEANINGS.

The manufacturers of the Government postage stamps have denied that there is anything poisonous in the gum applied to them.

The *Boston Chronotype* informs us that a gutta percha band has been made in New York for connecting the machinery of one of the large mills in Lowell, which is 214 feet long and two wide—all in one piece. Its value is about 700 dollars.

Mr. Commissioner Law has just decided, in a judgment given at great length, that the creditors under a former insolvency cannot claim under a subsequent one.

It is proposed to conduct sea water, by means of pipes on the Brighton railway, to a vast bathing reservoir on the south side of London.

Persons apparently killed by lightning have been restored by promptly immersing them in cold water, or by dashing water upon the body.

A temperance movement has taken place in Hanover, where the revenue has diminished greatly. In 1839 it yielded 654,158 dollars; in 1847, 392,080.

"It is remarkable," says Dr. Darwin, "that all the diseases arising from drinking spirituous or fermented liquors are liable to become hereditary, even to the third generation; and gradually to increase, if the curse be continued, till the family becomes extinct."

A philological reader of the *Times* has discovered, after a few months' anxious perusal of the *Chartist* and *Confederate* news, that six of the leaders are named Duffy, Cuffy, and Ruffy, Looney, Mooney, and Rooney. He might have added, "Spooney."

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion* mentions an exclamation of Sir C. Wood, "I wish to God I was out!" whereunto the merchants of Liverpool will devoutly say Amen.

The *Railway Chronicle* remarks that scarcely has Yarmouth become recognised as a port for shipping to Rotterdam, when the exporter of cotton twist sends it thither from the furthest parts of Lancashire for shipment.

M. Ole Bull, the celebrated Norwegian violinist, is now working as a journeyman in the manufactory of M. Vuillaume, a Parisian musical instrument maker, in the hope of being enabled to make a violin that shall equal the tones of those made by the celebrated Stradivarius, of Cremona; and for this purpose he has brought from Norway wood more than 200 years old.

The *Philadelphia Star* addresses another paper called the *Boston Bee*—

"How doth the Little 'Boston Bee'
Improve the shining hours;
And gathers honey every day,
From paragraphs of ours!"

The report that the Prince de Joinville has been suffering from ill health is contradicted.

The *Tuam Herald* mentions that Mr. A. Egan had commenced the erection of the New Presentation Convent in that town, on which £40,000 is to be expended.

Whenever you see a person insult his inferiors, you may be assured he will creep to his superiors; he will act the part of a bully to those who cannot resist, and of a coward to those who can.

If you wish to know whether any body is superior to the prejudices of the world, ask him to carry a parcel for you.

We have previously noticed the ingenuity of advertisers in America. Here is a specimen from the *New York Mirror*:—"To be—troubled with a bad cough—or not to be? that is the question. Whether 'tis good sense in the mind to suffer the pangs of an outrageous cough, cold, hoarseness, &c., or to take arms against a sea of pulmonary complaints, and, by opposing them with 'Mrs. Jervis's Cold Candy,' end them?"

BURKE DISCOMFITED.—Burke once rose in the House with some papers in his hand, upon which he meant to make a motion, when a rough-hewn member started up and exclaimed, "Mr. Speaker, I hope the hon. member does not intend to read that large bundle of papers, and to bore us with a long speech into the bargain." Mr. Burke was so suffocated with rage as to lose all utterance, and absolutely ran out of the House; upon which George Selwyn remarked, it was the only time he had seen the fable realized—"A lion put to flight by the braying of an ass."

BIRTHS.

July 21, at Potterneston-hall, near Leeds, the wife of F. LUTON, Esq., of a son.

July 29, at High Wycombe, Mrs. WILLIAM BUTLER, of a daughter.

July 30, at Seaford, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. R. KIDGELL, of a son.

July 31, at Sutherland-street, Walworth, the wife of Mr. DANIEL PRATT, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 22, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, Yorkshire, by the Rev. H. Dowson, Mr. THOMAS WAINWRIGHT LORD, of Bradford, to MARTHA, only daughter of the late Rev. D. M'FARLANE, Baptist minister, Trowbridge, Wilts.

July 26, at Colwall, Herefordshire, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, the Rev. GEORGE HENRY SUMNER, M.A., fourth son of the Bishop of Winchester, to MARY ELIZABETH, the youngest daughter of T. HEYWOOD, Esq., of Hope End, Herefordshire.

July 27, in Claypath Chapel, Durham, by the Rev. W. Fraser, of Alton, the father of the bridegroom, the Rev. HENRY ERSKINE FRASER, M.A., United Presbyterian minister, of North Shields, to ELIZA JANE, second daughter of W. GREEN, Esq., Governor of the County Gaol, Durham.

July 29, at the Baptist Chapel, Bolton, by the Rev. B. Etheridge, Mr. J. BRIDGE, of Halliwell, to Miss ANN GRAHAM, of Bolton.

Lately, at St. Pancras, CAMILLA, only daughter of the late W. TULMIN, Esq., to N. CROSSLAND, Esq., Blackheath.

DEATHS.

July 19, at Cranbrook, Kent, in his 41st year, the Rev. FRANCIS COLEMAN WILSON, M.A., Incumbent of All Saints, Islington.

July 19, at her residence, Standishgate, Wigan, most sincerely lamented, JEANETTE ELIZABETH, the beloved daughter of J. CASTLEY, Esq., of Edmonton.

July 20, at the Rectory, Sneaton, near Whitby, the Rev. TIMOTHY CASTLEY, rector of that parish. He was respected and esteemed most by those who knew him best.

July 22, at Chipping Norton, Oxon, in the 23rd year of her age, FRANCES ABLETT SMITH, second daughter of Mr. Smith, bookseller.

LAMPS WITHOUT SMOKE.—As it is notorious that the gases resulting from the combustion of lamp oil are prejudicial to health, the following simple plan (by which the inventor asserts that smoke is avoided) is worth trying. It is proposed by a writer in the *Journal de Chimie*. Make a saturation solution of common salt, dip your wick in it, and allow it to dry thoroughly. Then mix the salt solution with oil, taking equal parts of each: agitate briskly for some time; let the mixture rest until all the oil has risen to the surface, and decant the latter, which is then fit to be used with the wick prepared in the manner above-mentioned. The author states that the flame is more brilliant, and that it lasts longer than that produced from common oil, besides giving no smoke. In this process, we presume, the carbon of the oil (as smoke) is consumed by the hydrogen of the salt. The latter, combining with the former, produces a brilliant inflammable gas, and thus more light and little smoke are the consequence.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Irish crisis has been the all-absorbing topic in monetary circles, and business has to a considerable extent been suspended. The false report of an outbreak in the South of Ireland caused a fall of 1½ per cent. on Thursday, when Consols were as low as 85½, both for Money and Account. On Friday, when the falsehood of the report became apparent, a reaction to 86½ occurred: this improvement did not long continue, and, after being at 86½, the closing quotation is 86½. Bank Stock has improved in the face of the general depreciation: the price has been as high as 199½. Money continues very abundant; the rate of discount, and of interest for loans upon good security for short periods, being between 2 and 3 per cent.

On Monday the satisfactory news from Ireland, the better accounts of the potato crop, and the news of the victory of the Sardinian army over the Austrians, assisted materially the improvement in prices. Consols, which were done as low as 86½, rallied in the afternoon of the day to 87, and left off 86½ to 7 both for money and account. Reduced Threes were 86½ to 7. Three-and-a-quarter per Cents., 87½ to 4; Long Annuities, 8 3-16 to 8½. Exchequer Bills, 33s. to 37s. premium. India Bonds, 33s. to 36s. premium. Bank Stock, 197 to 9.

The Foreign Securities are little dealt in, but their value is steadily maintained.

The Railway Market looks generally better, the downward tendency of prices having been checked by the firmer tone of the Home funds. Prices of shares:—Caledonian, 27; Eastern Counties, 14½; Great North of England, 23½; Great Western, 2 dis.; Ditto Half Shares, 1 dis.; Great Northern, 8½ dis.; London and Brighton, 32½; Blackwall, 4½; North-Western, 128; South-Western, 48; Midland Counties, 104; North Staffordshire, 2½ dis.; South Devon, 28 dis.; South Eastern and Dover, 25; York and North Midland, 68; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; Northern of France, 4½ dis.; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½ dis.; Paris and Lyons (Constituted), 6½ dis.; Paris and Orleans, 27; Paris and Rouen, 19; Rouen and Havre, 8½; Sambre and Meuse, 3.

In some respects the Produce Markets have, during the past week, been in rather a more favourable position, and the importers have held more firmly. The value of the goods sold has been much the same. Rice was a favourite article with speculators early in the week, but has been much less in demand since, and has almost lost the previous rise. Articles used in manufacturing processes have been firm, with a fair home and export demand.

The accounts respecting the extent of the potato disease have been very much exaggerated. During the month ending on the 5th the total imports of foreign and colonial grain into the United Kingdom consisted of 540,389 quarters, and of flour and meal 61,143 cwt. Not less than 608,603 quarters of the former, and 64,618 cwt. of the latter were entered for home consumption, duty at the prevailing rates. The total stocks in the bonded warehouses at the above date comprised 98,828 quarters (68,921 being wheat) of grain, and only 3,903 cwt. of flour and meal. It will, therefore, be perceived that an immense consumption has been going on.

The wheat, barley, and rye harvest has been partially commenced in the western, southern, and eastern counties; but as yet very little grain has been secured. The accounts respecting the probable yield are very contradictory.

The *Reutes* at Paris have fluctuated since our last from about 77-50 to 73 for the Five per Cents., and from 48 to 45-25 for the Three per Cents., the market having steadily declined. The New Five per Cent. Loan is proposed to be taken at 75.

Advices from Trinidad report that half the sugar has been left on the ground in canes. The failure of Eccles, Burnley, and Co., of Glasgow, who were chiefly connected with that island, is supposed to have thrown 5,000 labourers out of employment. In consequence of this failure, Messrs. Losh, Spiers, and Co., had also suspended, greatly aggravating the distress.

THE POTATO CROP.—The principal cause of the recent rise in the value of wheat was undoubtedly the apprehension entertained in respect to potatoes, and we have consequently endeavoured to obtain as accurate

information as to the real state of that crop as possible. To speak with certainty as to the extent of the probable loss by the disease is of course out of the question, but after diligent inquiry we have come to the conclusion that the alarm naturally caused on the first discovery of the disorder has occasioned the evil likely to result to be somewhat overrated. That a considerable portion of the crop may be lost is, we fear, more than probable, but there are several redeeming circumstances. The breadth planted was great, the produce to the acre is generally admitted to be very large, the late, or main crop, if not wholly free, has as yet been but very partially attacked, and, lastly, the disorder does not appear to be spreading so rapidly as was the case in 1846, many fields which exhibited symptoms of the disease eight or ten days ago remaining in much the same state, the blight not having extended, and the plants which then appeared sound still wearing the same aspect. We are therefore induced to hope that the loss may not, after all, be so serious as at the first blush was apprehended.—*Mark-lane Express.*

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 28.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 22nd day of July, 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 27,451,560	Government Debt ..	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,123,761
		Silver Bullion	1,327,799
£27,451,560		£27,451,560	

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities	£
Reserve	3,498,611	(including	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	2,410,857	Dead Weight Annuity)	12,807,546
Other Deposits	11,376,888	Other Securities ..	11,090,918
Seven-day and other Bills	1,127,125	Notes	8,410,840
		Gold and Silver Coin	657,147
£32,966,481		£32,966,481	

Dated the 27th day of July, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

BAILY, EDWARD, 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, upholsterer.

COOPER, THOMAS, 173, Tottenham-court-road, baker.

BANKRUPTS.

FERN, FRANCIS JAMES, Liverpool, stock broker, August 15, September 8: solicitors, Messrs. Keightley and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Holden, Liverpool.

GILBERTSON, THOMAS, Birkenhead, flour dealer, August 15, September 8: solicitors, Messrs. Mallaby and Townshend, Liverpool; and Messrs. Chester and Co., Staples-inn, London.

SALDORF, FREDERICK, Plymouth, merchant, August 8, September 9: solicitors, Messrs. Hindman and Co., Basinghall-street.

SPRING, T., Bristol, grocer, August 10, September 21: solicitors, Mr. Ayre, Bristol; and Messrs. Boykett, Chancery-lane, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CALDWELL, JOHN, Anchans, Renfrewshire, farmer, August 2, 22.

GARLAND, PETER, Burntisland, grocer, August 3, 24.

OUTRAM, JOSEPH, Glasgow, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 4, 24.

DIVIDENDS.

Joseph Price, Birmingham, jeweller, 5th div. of 1½d. at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, on any Thursday—Robert Cote-worth, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiner, first div. of 4s. at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, on any Tuesday—Winter Hardwick, Leeds, auctioneer, second div. of 3s. 4d. at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, on any Tuesday.

Tuesday, August 1.

BANKRUPTS.

APFLEYARD, EDMUND, Farringdon-street, bookseller, August 8, September 21: solicitor, Mr. Hyde, Ely-place.

CARPENTER, HENRY, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, August 9, September 16: solicitor, Mr. Goren, South Molton-street.

COUSINS, JOHN REGINAL, Ramsgate, chemist, August 9, September 16: solicitors, Messrs. Stevens and Co., Queen-street, Chelmsford.

DAWE, WILLIAM, Exeter, plasterer, August 10, September 13: solicitors, Mr. Fox, Finsbury-circus; and Mr. Lambert, Exeter.

DUTTON, CHARLES, Tarvin, Cheshire, joiner, August 11, Sept. 8: solicitors, Mr. Vincent, King's-beach-walk, Temple; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

HOWARD, JAMES, Liverpool, grocer, August 15, September 8: solicitors, Mr. Kirk, Symonds-inn; and Mr. Parsons, Liverpool.

HUMFREY, CHARLES, Jun., Manor-street, Camberwell, merchant, August 10, September 8: solicitor, Mr. Goren, South Molton-street, Hanover-square.

JACKSON, JOHN, sen., Stockport, tailor, August 15, September 4: solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Son, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Vaughan, Lingard, and Vaughan, Stockport.

JACKSON, JOHN, Jun., and JACKSON, PETER, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, drapers, August 15, September 4: solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Son, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Vaughan, Lingard, and Vaughan, Stockport.

MASON, CHARLES, Longsight, Lancashire, paper manufacturer, August 11 and 31: solicitors, Messrs. Wathen and Phillips, Basinghall-street; and Mr. Fogg, Manchester.

PRICE, SAMUEL, St. John's-wood-terrace, Regent's-park, and Fish-street-hill, underwriter, August 16, September 13: solicitor, Mr. Breeze, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

RENDALL, FRANCIS HORN, Torquay, builder, August 10, September 13: solicitors, Messrs. Clowes, Wedlake, and Clowes, Temple; Messrs. Edmunds and Son, Plymouth; and Mr. Terrell, Exeter.

SPRING, THOMAS (and not Thomas Spring, as advertised in the *London Gazette* on the 28th ult.), Bristol, grocer, August 10, September 21: solicitors, Mr. Boykett, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Ayre, Bristol.

WAKEMAN, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Nantwich, Cheshire, upholsterer, August 15, September 8: solicitors, Messrs. Vincent, Temple; Messrs. Harper and Co., Whitechurch; and Mr. Tyrer, Liverpool.

WALDRON, THOMAS, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, grocer, August 12, September 2: solicitors, Mr. Weeks, Took's-court, Lincoln's-inn; and Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

WEBSTER, FRANCIS, Writtle, Essex, innkeeper, August 8, September 9: solicitor, Mr. Rawlings, Romford.

WILSON, JOSEPH, Woolwich, assistant to a grocer, August 8, September 16: solicitor, Mr. Silvester, Great Dover-street.

WINTHROP, EDWARD GAMALIEL, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, and Fish-street-hill, underwriter, August 16, September 13: solicitor, Mr. Breeze, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

HUTCHESON, A., Dundee, hatter, Aug. 7, Sept. 5.

MACGREGOR, D. R., Edinburgh, merchant, Aug. 7 and 23.

M'GREGOR, W. and M'GREGOR, A. L., Washington, Perthshire, cattle-dealers, Aug. 7 and 23.

MARSHALL, J., Edinburgh, bookseller, Aug. 4 and 23.

MACLEISH, W., Muirhead, Perthshire, farmer, Aug. 7 and 23.

M'INTYRE, D. and Co., Glasgow, bakers, Aug. 8, Sept. 1.

STOBO, J., Glasgow, draper, Aug. 7 and 23.

DIVIDENDS.

J. B. Weston, Southampton, auctioneer, second div. of 2s. 2d.; at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, Wednesday, Aug. 2, and any subsequent Wednesday—E. S. Meyer and T. G. Brown-smith, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, fringe manufacturers, second div. of 3s.; at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, Thursday, Aug. 3, and two subsequent Wednesdays—J. Foster, Wilson-street, Finsbury, fringe manufacturer, first div. of 4s.; at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, Thursday, Aug. 3, and two subsequent Wednesdays—J. M. Machin, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, wine merchant, third div. of 1½d.; at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, Wednesday, Aug. 2, and two subsequent Wednesdays—W. Cooper, C. Wilson, and O. Black, Aldermanbury, straw-hat manufacturers, first div. of 5s. 6d.; at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, Wednesday, Aug. 2, and two subsequent Wednesdays—G. Craddock, Darlington, rope maker, first div. of 1s. 3d.; at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday before Aug. 17, or after Oct. 1—S. and J. Timperley, Ashton-under-Lyne, linen-draper, first div. of 90s., on the separate estate of S. Timperley; at Mr. Pott's, Manchester, Tuesday, Aug. 8, or any subsequent Tuesday—R. W. Barnes, Stockport, cabinet maker, first div. of 4s. 1d.; at Mr. Pott's, Manchester, Tuesday, Aug. 8, or any subsequent Tuesday—W. T. Morgan, Neath, Glamorganshire, draper, first div. of 10s.; at Mr. Miller's, Bristol, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 9, and 16, or any subsequent Wednesday after Oct. 7—J. Phillips, Llanelli, Breconshire, grocer, first div. of 9d.; at Mr. Miller's, Bristol, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 9, and 16, or any subsequent Wednesday after Oct. 7—J. Kneze, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, grocer, second div. of 6½d. (together with the first div. of 4s. on new proofs); at Mr. Miller's, Bristol, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 9, and 16, or any subsequent Wednesday—J. Bayley, Kensington, bookseller, first and final div. of 1s. 11d.; at Mr. Green's, Aldermanbury, any Saturday before Aug. 17—W. Child, Chertsey, Surrey, grocer, first div. of 3s.; at Mr. Green's, Aldermanbury, any Saturday before Aug. 17—R. M. Jernyn, Bocking, Essex, chemist, final div. of 4d.; at Mr. Green's, Aldermanbury, any Saturday before Aug. 17—G. J. F., and E. D. Holditch, Bankside, Southwark, cider-merchants, second div. of 1s.; at Mr. Green's, Aldermanbury, any Saturday before Aug. 17—A. Macdonald and A. Campbell, Regent-street, St. James's, army-agents, first div. of 1s. 6d. on the separate estate of A. Campbell; at Mr. Green's, Aldermanbury, any Saturday before Aug. 17—R. Weir, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, bookseller, first and final div. of 4s.; at Mr. Green's, Aldermanbury, any Saturday before Aug. 17—T. Eldred, Castle-court, Birkenhead, shipbroker, first and final div. of 4d.; at Mr. Green's, Aldermanbury, any Saturday before Aug. 17—A. Rainy, Regent-street, estate-agent, second div. of 1s. 4d.; at Mr. Green's, Aldermanbury, any Saturday before Aug. 17—J. M. Bridgland, Wardour-street, Soho, pianoforte-manufacturer, first div. of 7d.; at Mr. Green's, Aldermanbury, any Saturday before Aug. 17—F. Glass, Basinghall-street, woollen-factor, final div. of 10½d.; at Mr. Green's, Aldermanbury, any Saturday before Aug. 17—B. Clark, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, ale-merchant, final div. of 3d.; at Mr. Green's, Aldermanbury, any Saturday before Aug. 17—W. S. Smith, Reading, scrivener, first div. of 2s. 10½d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday, except between Aug. 17 and Nov. 1—B. Pope, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, and elsewhere, brick-manufacturer, first div. of 4s. 2d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday, except between Aug. 17 and Nov. 1—S. Treacher, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, dealer in artificial manures, first div. of 3s. 3½d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday, except between Aug. 17 and Nov. 1—J. and J. Baker, Fore-street and Chesapeake, machinists and tobaccoists, first div. of 3s. 0½d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday, except between Aug. 17 and Nov. 1—T. Bailey, Croydon, Surrey, builder, first div. of 1½d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday, except between Aug. 17 and Nov. 1—T. Phipps, High Holborn, saddler, first div. of 3s. 1d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday, except between Aug. 17 and Nov. 1—A. Hurrell, Park-place, St. John's-wood, wine merchant, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday, except between Aug. 17 and Nov. 1—P. Green, Clapham, clerk in the Customs, first div. of 1½d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday, except between Aug. 17 and Nov. 1—E. and G. Owen, Holyhead, drapers, second div. of 2s. 2d.; at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool, any Thursday—E. Hughes, Liverpool, provision dealer, second div. of 1d.; at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool, any Thursday—J. Jenkins, Haverfordwest, auctioneer, third div. of 1d.; at Mr. Miller's, Bristol, any Wednesday—J. Bowyer, Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer, final div. of 4d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham, Friday, Aug. 4 and 11.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 31.

We had a large supply of Wheat to-day from Essex and Kent. At first of the market our millers showed more inclination to purchase, and fine qualities obtained fully 1s. per qr. above last Monday's prices, but towards the close of business the trade was duller, and some quantity remained unsold. In Foreign free Wheat very little passing, but higher prices were asked. Flour remained without alteration. We had rather more demand for grinding Barley at 1s. advance. Malt dull sale. Fine Beans and Peas were fully as dear. The arrivals of Oats being more limited to-day, we had a better sale for good fresh qualities at 6d. to 1s. advance since Monday last. We had buyers of floating cargoes of Wheat and Maize last week. Oats Wheat at 40s. to 42s., and Maize 36s. to 38s., including freight and insurance, but heard of no sales to-day. New Rape and Carawayseed were dull and cheaper. The current prices are under.

Wheat—	s.	d.	Malt, Ordinary ..	s.	d.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red	49	51	Pale	54	56
Ditto White	44	53	Rye	27	30
Lincoln, Norfolk, and York, Red	40	50	Peas, Hog	23	24
Northumberland, and Scotch, White ..	38	48	Maple	23	36
Ditto Red	37	46	Boilers	24	38
Devon, and Somerset, Red	38	49	Beans, Ticks	29	31
Ditto White	43	52	Pigeon	23	35
Flour, per sk. (Town)	36	43	Harrow	21	34
Barley	26	30	Oats, Feed	16	20
Malt	—	30	Fine	20	23

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 22.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.
Wheat	48s. 11d.
Barley	30 2
Oats	20 3
Rye	28 3
Beans	35 11
Peas	36 3
Wheat	48s. 9d.
Barley	26 6
Oats	26 6

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 31.

Notwithstanding the supply of home-fed Beasts on offer exhibited a falling-off, compared with that shown on this day of the week, the Beef trade, owing to the prevailing damp and

changeable weather, was in a very sluggish state, at, in most instances, a decline in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs., the highest figure for the best Scots not exceeding 4s. 2d. per 8lbs.; and at which a total clearance was not effected. The quality of the Beasts was by no means first-rate. The numbers of Sheep were on the increase, and tolerably extensive, the time of year considered. For all breeds the demand was very inactive, at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath, last week's currencies. The extreme value of the best old Downs was 5s. per 8lbs. We were not to say largely supplied with Lambs, yet the sale for that description of stock was heavy, at Friday's decline in prices of 2d. per 8lbs., the highest figure for Down qualities being 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. The supply of Calves considerably exceeding the wants of the buyers, the Veal trade was excessively dull, at a fall of quite 2d. per 8lbs. In Pigs, the supply of which was moderate, next to nothing was doing, at barely stationary prices.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).
Beef 2s. 0d. to 4s. 2d. | Veal 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton 3 10 .. 5 0 | Pork 3 10 .. 5 0
Lamb 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.
Beasts. Sheep & Lambs. Calves. Pigs.
Friday 1,140 12,000 679 295
Monday 3,667 28,780 398 255

NEWCASTLE AND LONDON MARKETS, Monday, July 31.
Per 8lbs. by the carcase.
Inferior Beef 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. | Inf. Mutton 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.
Middling do 3 0 .. 3 2 | Mid. ditto 4 0 .. 4 4
Prime large 3 2 .. 3 4 | Prime ditto 4 6 .. 4 8
Prime small 3 6 .. 3 8 | Veal 3 4 .. 4 4
Large Pork 3 6 .. 4 2 | Small Pork 4 4 .. 4 6
Lambs 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—No particular change occurred in the value of Seeds. Rape was offered about £1 per last lower, without exciting attention. Quotations of other articles remained much the same as before.

BRITISH SEEDS.
Cloverseed, red 30s. to 40s.; fawn, 43s. to 48s.; white, 30s. to 50s.
Cow Grass 30s. to 50s.
Linsseed (per qr.) sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 42s. to 48s.
Linsseed Cake (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) £11 10s. to £12 10s.
Trafalgar (per cwt.) 15s. to 21s.
Essex, new (per last) £37 to £30
Essex Cakes (per ton) £5 15s. to £6
Mustard (per bushel) white 6s. to 8s.; brown 8s. to 10s.
Canary (per quarter) 70s. to 77s.; fine 77s. to 80s.
Turn, Spring, per bush 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Caraway (per cwt.) 30s. to 35s.; new, 32s. to 35s.

FOURTEEN SEEDS, &c.
Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 28s. to 37s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 22s. to 45s.
Linsseed (per qr.) Baltic 42s. to 46s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s.
Linsseed Cake (per ton) £8 to £9

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

We have experienced an improved demand for Irish Butter. Business to a respectable amount was transacted last week in nearly all descriptions on board and landed. Prices advanced 1s. to 2s. per cwt., and the market closed with a firm and healthy appearance. Foreign was also in steady demand at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. above last quotations. Bacon.—Singed sides of prime fresh quality were readily saleable, and the turn dearer; any not so sold slowly at irregular prices. Bale and Tierce Middles.—Irish: nothing new to report of them. Of American, the dealings were large and prices higher. Hams, no improvement in demand or value. Lard of all kinds held firmly, and for higher prices.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, July 31.—Our market is become very sick for all except fine and fresh goods. The stale Butters now coming to hand are neglected, although the holders would submit to a reduction in price. The quotations are:—Fine Dorset, 94s. to 96s. per cwt.; Middling, 90s. to 92s.; Devon, 90s. to 92s.; Fresh, 10s. to 12s. per dozen.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAM.
Butter, per cwt. s. d. Cheese, per cwt. s. d.
Dorset 80 to 92 | Double Gloucester 60 to 70
Carlton 84 .. 84 | Single 46 .. 56
Shigo 80 .. 84 | Cheshire 56 .. 74
Cork, 1st 84 .. 86 | Derby 63 .. 66
Waterford 82 .. — | American 50 .. 54
Limerick 83 .. — | Edam and Gouda 46 .. 58
Foreign, prime— | Bacon, new 78 .. —
Friesland 98 .. — | Middle 50 .. 60
Kiel 86 .. 90 | Hams, Irish 82 .. —
Fresh Butter, per doz. 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. | Westmoreland 80 .. 84
York 84 .. 90

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FRIDAY.

Taken on speculation this year 47,450
" " 1847 255,360
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1847 363,530
" " 1846 438,970
Forwarded unsold this year 31,470
Ditto, last year 20,600
Increase of import this year as compared with last 398,062
Increase in stock, as compared with last year 172,100
Quantity taken for consumption this year 787,300
" " 1847, same period 635,000
Increase of quantity taken for consumption 152,300

SATURDAY.—There has been a fair business transacted in Cotton again to-day. The sales amount to fully 5,000 bales, nearly all American, to the trade. Prices continue unchanged.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, July 31.—The imports of wool into London last week were 11,536 bales; of which 3,910 were Port Phillip, 5,237 from Sydney, 1,063 from Van Dieman's Land, and 591 from Odessa. The market has been rather quiet, owing to the political excitement.—Leeds, July 28.—A fair extent of business has been done in foreign Wools again during the past week; and, in consequence of the advanced rates which have been already paid in the German markets since the fair, prices here have also evinced somewhat of an improving tendency. We have not any change in the Home market to report this week. Prices are firm and stationary.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 31.—Our market remains without alteration, and prices are firmly maintained at the annexed quotations:—

Sussex Pockets 43s. to 46s.
Wool of Kents 44s. to 50s.
Mid. and East Kents 48s. to 110s.
Duty, £195,000.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, July 29.—The market is well supplied with vegetables and most kinds of fruit. English Pine-apples are very plentiful; foreign ones abundant, at from 1s. to 4s. each. Hot-house Grapes, Peaches, and Nectarines are abundant. Melons are sufficient for the demand. Cherries are not so plentiful. Plums are offered at from 6s. to 8s. per half sieve. Gooseberries and Currants are cheaper. Apricots begin to make their appearance. Strawberries are all but over. Nuts are sufficient for the demand. Oranges are abundant; Lemons moderately plentiful. Among Vegetables, Carrots and Turnips are abundant and good. Cauliflowers, &c., sufficient for the demand. Asparagus is scarce. French Beans very plentiful. Potatoes the same, but diseased. Peas are abundant. Lettuce and other saladings are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are a little dearer. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Gardenias, Fuchsias, Carnations, Moss, and other Roses.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, July 31.—Although the deliveries continue good, and the stock is small, the market is very quiet, at but little alteration in prices. P.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted at 44s. for old, and 44s. 6d. per cwt. for new. For delivery, there are sellers at 42s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 43s. 6d. to 44s. net cash. Rough fat 2s. 6d. per 8 lbs. The ship-

ments this season from St. Petersburg have been 39,000 casks, against 28,900 do. at the same time last year.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4d. to 4½d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; Shearings, 9d. to 1s. 2d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 29.—At per load of 36 trusses.
Meadow 60s. to 80s. | Clover 80s. to 100s.
New do. 45s. to 68s. | New do. 70s. to 90s.
Straw 25s. .. 30s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, July 31.

Hetton's, 16s. 6d.; Stewart's, 16s. 9d.; Braddyll's, 16s. 3d.; Eden Main, 15s. 6d.; Wylam 17s. 6d.; Killingworth, 15s. A general sale: large arrival of ships is expected. Left over from last day, 5; fresh arrivals, 165; total, 170.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

The Sugar Market has opened with a very firm appearance, and prices have an upward tendency; fully 6d. advance has been established upon the average prices of last week. 700 hhds. of West India sold in the private contract market. 2,000 bags Mauritius, 3,000 bags Bengal, and 800 bags Madras sold with spirit in the public sales. Refined has also been in good demand: standard quality, 53s. 6d., 54s.

Coffee has gone off steadily at last week's currency. Rice has been held by importers with firmness, and nearly all offered in public sale to-day has been bought in. Good middling white Bengal, 12s. 6d.; good cargo, 10s. (9s. 6d. offered); Arracan, for exportation, only 9s. 6d.

Rum has been in improved demand; buyers of proof Leewards at 1s. 8d. Tea continues firm, with a fair home consumption.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEDS! BEDS!! BEDS!!!

LADIES wishing to have their BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., freed from all impurities, as moths, maggots, &c., will apply to the Factory, 14, KINGSGATE STREET, HOLBORN, for Lists of Charges, &c. (which are trifling)—1,040 Families of the First Importance having had one to seventy each purified by this PATENT process, all are recommending it to their friends and the public. Old ones made equal to new, and in good feathers a surplus for pillows, &c., more than repays the purification, sent home dry, clean, and sweet, fit for use.

CHARLES HERRING, PATENTEE.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Stafford Allen, Esq.
Rev. W. Bean.
Rev. John Burnet.
John Brown, Esq.
John Barclay, Esq.
R. S. Bendall, Esq.
Alfred T. Bowser, Esq.
Richard Crossley, Esq.
William Collins, Esq.
Rev. F. A. Cox, D.D., LL.D.
Joseph Cooper, Esq.
Benjamin Dixie, Esq.
William Edwards, Esq.

TREASURER.
George W. Alexander, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.
Rev. Henry Richard. | Charles Theodore Jones.
Joseph Barrett.

PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS.

The publication last year of the Minutes of the Committee of Privy Council, gave rise to much diversity of sentiment amongst the friends of popular education. These Minutes, by developing an extensive scheme of Government aid to schools, including such as were of a denominational character, were regarded by many, as seriously compromising the claims, both of religious truth and religious freedom. Those who thus thought, of course felt that they could not avail themselves of the proffered aid, and some amongst them have been induced to supply what they deemed a deficiency in our educational institutions, by founding a Voluntary School Association, on the following distinctive principles; viz., the repudiation of all State assistance, and the communication of religious as well as secular instruction to all children whose parents make no objection to it, in such manner as to engage the co-operation of Christians of different denominations.

Several gentlemen friendly to this object, having formed themselves into a Provisional Committee for its promotion, and given it their most earnest and careful consideration, issued, in February last, an address explanatory of their views. This circular having been forwarded to a large number of persons believed to hold similar sentiments, a meeting, at the King's Head, Poultry, was summoned for the 1st of March, to constitute the proposed Association. A respectable body of gentlemen, including ministers and other influential members of various religious communions, accordingly assembled, when the Society was duly formed, and the Rules and Regulations annexed to this Address were unanimously adopted.

The promoters of this movement are of opinion, that secular instruction should be given in schools for the poor to as great an extent as possible. They are also deeply impressed with the importance of imparting, in such schools, a knowledge of those great truths of religion, which are the only solid foundation of individual or social happiness, and which are closely connected with the eternal interests of all. They desire, therefore, to inculcate the fundamental doctrines in which Christians generally are agreed, whilst they would avoid the teaching of those peculiarities which may be regarded as of a sectarian character.

The founders of the Voluntary School Association are most decidedly opposed to all State aid for educational purposes. They deem it unjust to teach at the public expense religious sentiments and practices, however correct, which are at variance with the conscientious convictions of any portion of the people. They consider, also, that to apply the national resources to the dissemination, in schools, of all those various and contradictory sentiments which prevail in the United Kingdom (some of which, at least, must be seriously erroneous), is to pour contempt on the claims of truth, and to adopt a principle consistent only with indifference to all religion.

Thus objecting to the interference of Government, the promoters of the Voluntary School Association believe that the most effectual means of rendering their protest against such interference available, is to show by their contributions and efforts, their interest in the establishment and support of schools, and thus to lessen the amount of that ignorance on which the assumption of the necessity for State aid is founded.

To stimulate and assist in this great work will be the main object of the Association. It will do this by obtaining funds from persons in various parts of the country, especially the more affluent districts, and distributing them, to a considerable extent, in aid of schools in poorer localities. It will also be an important part of the business of the Society to establish a Model School for children, and one or more Normal Schools, in which teachers who possess the needful moral and religious character, combined with the requisite general ability, may be trained for their important office.

In pursuance of these objects, the Committee are now engaged in endeavouring to raise the funds necessary for commencing operations. A large field of usefulness lies before them, which they will rejoice to occupy. To do this with effect, it is, however, essential that they should receive a large measure

of support. They therefore earnestly appeal for aid to the friends of enlightened education—to all who desire the mental and moral elevation of their humbler fellow-countrymen, and who seek the diffusion of religious truth by means not incompatible with the rights of conscience, nor dangerous to civil freedom.

Communications will be received by the Secretaries at Mr. Charles Gilpin's, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without.

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Donors or Subscribers whose place of abode is not stated, reside in London or its neighbourhood.

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The religious instruction in schools connected with the Society is to be based upon the Holy Scriptures, in the authorized version (which shall be read at least daily), and shall comprehend the great doctrines of the divinity and atonement of Jesus Christ, and the regenerating influence of the Holy Spirit. It is, however, intended that such parents of children in attendance at the schools as may object to the religious instruction given, shall be at liberty to withdraw their children during such portion of school hours as may be specially devoted to it.

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